The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3026 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Fairfax Court-house Occupied by Federal Troops.

Another Brilliant Cavalry Dash on Saturday Night.

RESCUE OF THE TWO MISSING DRAGOONS.

Particulars of the Second Engagement at Aquia Creek.

Ten or Twelve Rebels Killed and Several Wounded.

ALL QUIET AT ALEXANDRIA.

Shuter's Hill Being Fortified by Our Troops.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Heavy Cannon Being Put in Position on the Rip-Raps.

The Rebels Intrenching Themselves at Yorktown.

The Skirmish at Williamsport.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

The strictures upon the Subsistence Department, in which one of your correspondents lately indulged, were so general in their character as to do gross injustice to many, without correcting abuses by specifying the guilty. It is not to be doubted that there has been some suffering among the troops on account of a want of necessary supplies. Provisions have been scarce, and sometimes parts of regiments have gone without food longer than was right; but whenever such cases have occurred, the fault has been clearly traceable to the ignorance or indifference of the Quartermasters of the regiments. In nearly all cases they have had no experience, and in many cases they prefer the ease and *éclat* of the hotels to the labors of their departments.

Since the strictures to which I have alluded, I have taken the trouble to acquaint myself with the routine of the Commissary's Department, under charge of Capt. BEEKWITH. I confess to a surprise that there was so little of red tape connected with that branch of the service. There are blanks for every kind of requisition, and forms that any man ought to comprehend. An approach to conformity with these is all that Capt. BECKWITH requires, and frequently supplies for a Regiment are given out with fewer precautions than a New-York bank would exercise in cashing a check of ten dollars. The orders from head-quarters are to deal liberally with the regiments, and they are fully obeyed. If Colonels of regiments will look after their Quartermasters, and see that they report at Capt. BECKWITH'S office, there will be no hungry men. Soldiers' rations are more than any man can eat, and a full ration is dealt out whenever the demand is made out, or the department is notified of a necessity.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE OCCUPIED.

The village of Fairfax Court-house has been occupied by three regiments of Federal troops. Two additional regiments will be stationed there in a day or two.

The regiments that arrive now are generally sent across the river to the encampment on the Virginia side.

The Twelfth New-York to-day returned from their encampment on the Virginia side, and resumed possession of their old quarters on Franklin-square Col. BUTTERFIELD, their commander, is to receive a commission as Major in the regular army.

THE SEVENTH AGAIN IN SERVICE.

The Seventh Regiment will probably soon again be mustered into the service, and detailed to the camp on Staten Island, for the purpose of instructing the new levies.

The Government has recognized the patriotism and devotion of the officers and men who were entrapped in Texas. The men will be detailed to do garrison duty, and the officers will be assigned to positions in the Quartermaster's Department, which will not require them to violate their paroles.

It is understood that the rebels will not release any more troops on parole, but will hold them as hostages for the rebels captured by the Government.

There is some feeling manifested here, or rather reflected from abroad, at the statements made that Mr. SICKLES is to be commissioned as a Brigadier-General. Strong remonstrances are being made against such a result. I think there is little need of remonstrance. It is hardly probable that Mr. SICKLES can raise a regiment, much less a brigade, and it is certain that if he should raise a dozen brigades, he will never be commissioned to command one.

GOV. ANDREW TO GEN. WALBRIDGE.

I am permitted to copy the following extract of a letter written by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to Gen. WALBRIDGE, pressing the latter gentleman to urge the General Government to a vigorous prosecution of the war, by calling out additonal forces:

There is a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts. Party names and party creeds are utterly ignored and forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the emphatic punishment and solemn extinction of traitors, are the Catholic religion of us all—a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of WASHINGTON, who, when advised that five thousand men would suffice to quell Shay's Rebellion, replied: "Then I will send fifteen thousand men. There can be no mistake about that."

The Connecticut First Regiment went across the river to-day. They will take up their position there with the army.

TROOPS FROM KENTUCKY.

Lieut.-Col ENYART and Capt. CAHILL, of one of the Kentucky regiments, have arrived, to make arrangements for the acceptance and care of the troops.

R. M. CORWIN is here as an agent of the State, to look after the wants and Commissary Department of the Ohio troops.

The Massachusetts Fifth moved, to day, their camp to Shuter's Hill, about half or three-fourths of a mile beyond Alexandria. The position commands the city, river and all the surrounding country. The past three days, 500 men have been engaged in erecting fortifications and digging trenches. The whole of the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, and Fire Zeuaves, took possession of the hill to-day, and are all engaged upon the work. It will be a very fine fortification when finished, and is a position of much importance.

The Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment now hold the City of Alexandria. The condition of this regiment is a disgrace to the Government and the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. They suffer much for want of food and proper clothing, and the sick are in no sense properly cared for. The head-quarters at the Marshall House are too filthy for the occupation of cattle. The men will not long submit to this treatment.

The Garibaldi Guards go to the Alexandria side to-morrow morning. They will for the present encamp just to the left of the New-Jersey camp, near the Long Bridge. A company of Guards went over to-day and put up the tents.

It is reported that one of the picket guards on the bank of the Potomac, on this side the city, was shot this evening by some unknown person. He was a member of the Maine Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The President went to the Navy-yard this evening, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD. The artillery saluted them with thirty four guns.

A report was received to-night that the *Pawnee* had had an engagement with one of the Virginia shore batteries. She was twice struck, but destroyed the batteries. It needs confirmation.

Another incendiary fire took place this evening, on Eighth-street, near the general Post-office, and three doors north of the residence of Senator TRUMBULL. The fire destroyed the house in which it originated, but by the most strenuous exertions the adjoining buildings were saved. The consumed house had not been occupied for two months.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, lately appointed Consul to Odessa, has declined that position, and has been appointed Consul to St. Petersburgh.

Mr. T. H. SMITH, of Vermont, has been appointed Consul to Odessa.

The State Department has dispatches from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England. He had not had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and consequently could not communicate the views of the British Government. It is not the custom, on presentation to the Queen, to make any speeches, as is usual in this country. The next steamer will bring advices that will leave no doubt as to the position of England.

The weather has been very warm to day.

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The advices from Europe, and more especially from England, are of vital importance and very interesting. It is very evident that had our Foreign Ministers been at their posts a month earlier than they were, they might have served their country's interests most essentially, and dealt heavy blows at the attempted achievements of the Confederates.

Before the arrival of the batch of Representatives at London, a small number of Americans were in the habit of meeting at the banking-house of an eminent American firm, that they might together discuss and, if possible, thwart the schemes of the wily agents of the secceders who, with every apparent success, were prosecuting their traitorous projects. To these gentlemen affairs were assuming a very serious aspect, and one of them, writing to a gentleman of this City, says:

"I feel indignant when I see how misrepresented my country has been here, and at the long delay of the new appointees to take their places. A mischief has been done that will take the highest diplomatic energy and skill to undo, or to prevent the following of serious consequences, but I will not write of it now. It may be that wiser and better counsels will prevail in the administration here, and I assure you no stone will be left unturned to induce the Foreign Secretary to take the back track."

From another letter to the same party, I am permitted to make the following extract:

"LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

CASSIUS CLAY called upon me yesterday and spent an hour with us talking over affairs here, and also the 'treasonable and damnable rebellion,' as he calls it, at home. Mr. CLAY rejoiced and strengthened all our hearts, as he told us in detail the intentions of our Government. Mr. ADAMS has come here none too quickly to save us from the schemes of the traitors, who are as thick as bees, and as active—they ply their treason and their sophistry as a thing accomplished, and verily, I believe, had not Mr. ADAMS arrived just as he has, the Government would have given countenance, if not recognition, to the South; but now, with active coöperation on the part of ADAMS, CLAY, FREMONT, and some minor spirits, their plans will be thwarted, if not overthrown."

Col. FREMONT returned from Paris yesterday, and is now making every effort to go home by steamer of a week hence. He has received from Government an intimation that his services as a Major-General will be very acceptable, and he is prepared to go to the war with all his energies. If we only had a few such men as FREMONT, BANKS and CLAY to lead our troops, there would be no halting anywhere short of the Gulf, and this Mr. CLAY says it is the intention of the Administration to do anyhow—go from Virginia through to the Gulf by three columns, one at the east, another at the centre, and a third at the west. Mr. CLAY tells me, he is ready to go home at any moment.

FREMONT will probably take with him 10,000 rifles and a pack of artillery, say 40 12-pound guns, rifled. The *Adriatic* can be bought, and not a moment should be lost in securing her.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

Our Minister to England, Mr. ADAMS, arrived in London on the 13th of May. In expectation of his coming, an arrangement had been made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to receive him on Tuesday, and for his presentation to the Queen on Wednesday. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was, however, out of town, caused by the death of his brother, the duke of Bedford, and Mr. ADAMS was presented by Lord PALMERSTON. Everything attending to the reception is understood to have been marked by entire cordiality and friendship.

Important dispatches from the State Department here, reached Mr. ADAMS on the 17th, and he immediately arranged for an early interview. The attitude of the British Government, it is believed, has not yet been decisively ascertained to the satisfaction of the Administration at Washington. From France or elsewhere there is nothing new.

The First Connecticut Regiment went into Virginia last night, to relieve the New-York Twelfth, which returned to Camp Anderson, in this city, to-day, at 2 P. M. The latter regiment has been encamped a Roach's Mills, or the Four Mile Run, nine miles distant from Washington, and several miles southwest of Alexandria, since they left here, where they have been actively engaged in skirmish drill and scouting. They were pleased with their trip, which they said they would not willingly have exchanged for the dull routine of barrack life.

A number of the National Rifles of this city, commanded by Capt. SMEAD, together with a party from the Twelfth New-York Regiment, and several officers of the Marine Corps, rendered efficient service to-night in the extinguishment of an incendiary fire, and saved other adjacent tenements from destruction.

THE TWO MISSING DRAGOONS RESCUED FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-house shows that during last night word came into the camp of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-house on Saturday morning, were captured by the rebels, and were to be hung this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting, rode up to the Court house, and having by some means ascertained the precise location of their comrades, made a dash through the village, and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at daybreak.

Five Confederate prisoners, from the Court-house, have been brough hither; one of them a son of the late Major WASHINGTON, of the Army. He said he did not want to fight against the United States, and made amends by taking the oath of allegiance. The other four refused to subscribe to it, and were detained.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE AQUIA CREEK BATTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

From a messenger direct this morning at 10 o'clock from Aquia Creek, by the steamer *Anacosta*, the following facts are obtained relative to the contest yesterday at Aquia Creek:

The engagement commenced on Friday, as heretofore stated, and lasted two hours.

Yesterday (Saturday) it was renewed, and continued twice that length of time. The lower, or beach battery, which had been so essentially damaged the day previous, had, in the meantime, been repaired by the Confederates, in force, it is supposed, two thousand strong.

The *Freeborn* yesterday approached to within about two miles from the shore, early in the afternoon, and fired four or five shots, when the *Pawnee* entered into the conflict, taking a position nearer to the land. For the first two hours, the fire from the shore batteries was very brisk, but was returned with more expedition by the *Pawnee*. During the engagement, she fired 160 shells, one of which was seen to explode immediately over the heads of the Confederates who were working the battery. The observer, through a telescope, saw numbers of bodies of them carried away on wagons.

During that time the shore movements were exceedingly brisk. The *Freeborn* lodged three shells in succession in the beach battery, perceptibly damaging the works, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the fire. The *Freeborn* received two shot, one of which passed through the cabin, damaging some of the crockery, but not the vessel, except making a passage through the bulwarks of slight consequence. The *Pawnee* received eight or nine shot, but all too high to inflict much damage. One struck her main-topsail yard, which was thereby unslung; another grazed the mizzen-masthead and passed through the hammock nettings.

It is the opinion of the officers on board, that had the rebels been provided with good gunners, the vessels might probably have been sunk. Some of the Confederates' shots passed over the masthead to the Maryland shore.

The *Anacosta* returned here this morning. The *Pawnee* and *Freeborn* hauled off beyond the range of the enemy's fire. The *Yankee*, which went down on Friday with dispatches, fired a few shots only, she not being prepared for a long contest.

The railroad depôt and buildings on the shore at Aquia Creek are all destroyed. The damage to the beach battery is not considered permanent, as the Confederates can soon repair it.

It is safe to say that at least ten or twelve were killed on the part of the Confederates, but it is not known how many were wounded.

All the officers engaged in the fight concur in the opinion that the Confederates have rifled cannon, perhaps several, in all it is supposed about eight guns.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, June 2.

There is nothing authentic in relation to a movement down the river from this point, but it is certain that the force at this point is to be considerably increased. Two additional regiments are ordered here in addition to a regiment organized in this Congressional District,

Another Company of Illinois Artillery, now at Springfield, is under marching orders, and will move in a day or two. The Government has chartered the big wharf-steamer that lies here. It is capable of conveying several thousand troops and stores. It is understood, also, that the Government has chartered twenty-five river steamers at St. Louis.

MILITARY PARADE AT TAUNTON.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sunday, June 3.

Taunton has worn almost a holiday appearance to-day. This morning, about forty members of Company C, of the Fifteenth Regiment, attended mass at St. Mary's Church, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. HEARNE, in a patriotic discourse upon their National duties. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, four companies of the same regiment attended a special service of the North-street Church, and were addressed by Rev. MORTIMER BLAKE, and were presented with bibles by the Rev. Dr. VAIL, of St. Thomas' Church. After which they formed upon the green, under command of Col. COUCH, presenting a gratifying and soldierly appearance, and were briefly addressed by the commanding officer. Several thousand citizens of both sexes witnessed the display, which was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, May 2.

Gen. PATTERSON and staff reached here to-day by special train with McMullin's Rangers.

It is certain that a portion of the force here will occupy Frederick within a few days.

The military reception was very fine. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments formed an escort.

THE McDONALD HABEAS CORPUS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 2.

In the McDonald case yesterday, on motion of the counsel for petitioner, the respondent, Gen. HARNEY, was discharged from further proceedings in the case. A new petition for a writ to be directed to Capt. N. LYON and all other officers at the arsenal was then presented, and the writ was granted, returnable Monday morning.

Dr. GEO. B. ANDERSON, stabbed by Judge BUCKNER on the night of May 10, during a discussion relative to the capture of Camp Jacuson, died Friday night.

DON'T ATTACK FORT PICKENS.

The Charleston *Mercury* opposes an attack on Fort Pickens. It says:

"The batteries are a mile and a third distant—too far to breach with certainty. The barracks cannot be burned out, as in the case of Sumter. A storming party would have to advance under the fire of the fleet, and if they succeeded in passing through the breach, would have to take a large battery protected by sand-bags within the fort. The whole undertaking appears desperate and uncertain in the result, while the loss of life cannot fail to be great. These are reasons to deter from the attempt. What good reasons are there for making it? An expensive and much needed fleet of the United States is employed, and at a great expense. Fort Pickens is proverbially a very sickly place, subject to yellow fever. Santa Rosa Island is full of fresh water ponds, and pestilent of bilious fevers. No city of special interest of the Confederate States requires relief, and the camp here is an admirable place for drilling troops. In the face of the enemy, all are on their good behavior."

THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

A SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Saturday, June 1.

This morning the secession forces attempted to take possession of the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, as is conjectured, of removing into "Falling Waters," a point four miles below where there is a considerable number of secession troops stationed, who doubtless intended by means of the boat, to cross to the Maryland side on a marauding expedition.

The Union company at Williamsport, as soon as they observed the opposite party possessing themselves of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union guns opened fire upon them, which was returned, and a brisk fire was kept up on both sides for about an hour. Three or four Secessionists were wounded, one seriously. None killed or wounded on this side.

Upon the commencement of hostilities the boat was deserted by the Secessionists, and remains safely at its moorings.

It is reported that the attempt to take it will be renewed to-night. The river will be closely watched by the Union Guards, who have been reinforced by a company from Clear Spring. The Union company from Sharpsburgh is on its way up to Williamsport with one or two field pieces.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Charlestown (Va.) *Free Press*, of Thursday, says it is impossible to estimate the force now stationed at Harper's Ferry. Besides the occupancy of nearly all the houses at Harper's Ferry proper and Bolivar, acres of ground at the latter place are dotted with tents occupied by Southern men. WM. H. COOK, a sergeant in one of the companies, has been elected to the Legislature from Wythe County. He is an able lawyer. S. T. WALKER, one of the editors of the Rockingham *Register*, and who is also serving at Harper's Ferry, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Second Infantry. The Louisville *Courier* has a letter dated Harper's Ferry, May 25, from which we extract the following:

"More big guns continue to arrive, and are being rapidly planted on the mountain heights. We are expecting still other reinforcements, and in a few days will be enabled to guard the whole west bank of the Potomac, from this point up. Our policy is to be one of defence, not aggression.

Gen. JOHNSTON assumed command yesterday, and immediately set to work reconnoitering the surrounding country. Attached to his staff is Hon. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, formerly a prominent member of Congress from this State. That Gen. JOHNSTON intends to hold this place, may be inferred from the fact that he has brought his family with him. His accomplished wife is the daughter of the late Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, and a sister of Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, of Baltimore, recently Minister to Mexico.

You will see by reference to the map of Virginia, that if the reports be true concerning the seizure of the Manassas Gap Railroad by the Federal troops, that we are completely hemmed in at Harper's Ferry. We have no means of access to Richmond, nor the interior of the State, and within rifle shot of us is the frontier, while there are thousands of the enemy in a half day's march. Here, then, we must stand, and when the time comes, cut our way out of this trap. But we are not at all disheartened or appalled by these circumstances.

We are, of course, on the *qui vive* for an attack here, as the movement upon Virginia was to be made simultaneously from Washington, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry. I hardly think that we will give up our quarters and camp grounds without some show of resistance. This will be no Alexandria victory.

Major WHITING, a very able officer, has assumed charge of the engineering branch of the service at this point.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, June 2.

The only Episcopal services performed here today were at Christ Church, the worshipping place of WASHINGTON. There was a scant attendance, in consequence of the absence of families from the city. Several officers and privates of the Michigan Regiment were present, and two officers of the *Pocahontas*. Service was performed by Rev. Mr. WALKER, the Pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. MYERS, Chaplain of the Michigan Regiment, and conducted throughout with excessive delicacy, suggesting the idea that friends and foes had for a moment uncovered themselves in the house of God to unite in religious devotion at the altar at which WASHINGTON had bowed. Rev. Mr. WALKER preached a judicious sermon from the appeal of Job: "Wherefore contendest thou with me?" showing the visitation of Divine judgment on the sins of man for their salvation—that war calamities were the result of man's rebellious nature, counselling self-examination to answer the interrogative of Job.

On concluding the services the auditory was much affected by the simple announcement of the pastor that Divine services might possibly be performed at some other place on next Sabbath.

The *Pocahontas* is guarding the Potomac opposite Alexandria, and is in readiness to land field artillery at a moment's notice, to coöperate against the rebels in case of an attack. Steam is kept up, ready to sail at ten minutes' notice. Almost an entire change has recently been made in her officers. At present they are as follows: Commander, BENJ. M. DONE; Executive Officer, Lieut. J. W. A. NICHOLSON; Lieutenant, SEMMES HARRISON; Acting-Paymaster, THEO. KITCHEN; Surveyor, J. S. KITCHEN.

Up to this hour—3 o'clock—we have been fortunately relieved from any startling rumors of skirmishes on the outer pickets.

One silly rumor was afloat yesterday, which it is understood has found its way into the secession camp, that Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, late commandant here, has joined the secession cause.

There was another to day, that twenty Michiganders had been taken prisoners.

A Zouave was shot last night at Cloud's Mills.

Dr. HOMER, of Michigan, who commanded the guards yesterday at Hunting Creek Bridge, reports that there are in Young's Mills, beyond Hunting Creek Bridge, 300 barrels of flour, said to be the property of Col. TUTTLE, of Richmond, and were lately ordered thence by him.

A battalion of regulars, cavalry and a battery of artillery, proceeded toward Fairfax Court-house last night.

The story of a Zouave being shot this morning is incorrect. A Zouave was killed at Cloud's Mills on Friday night, named HENRY CORNELL, of Company G. He was buried this morning at the camp, with military honors.

The 300 barrels of flour at HUNT & YOUNG'S Cameron Mills, at Hunting Creek, belonged to Col. TUTTLE, of the rebel army. They will be taken care of in the morning.

I rode outside the Federal pickets, on the Hunting Creek road, three miles south this afternoon. Everything is quiet on the road. There are alarms every night by indiscriminate firing. The Federal troops are continually on the alert.

The fortifications on Sutler's Hill are progressing rapidly. The position will soon be rendered impregnable commanding the surrounding valley. Nearly 4,000 Federal troops are established in this vicinity, including four regiments of Infantry, a Light Artillery battery, and Lieut. SWEETZ'S Second Cavalry. The Infantry is as follows:

Fire Zouaves, Michigan First, Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fifth.

Miss DIX visited the hospital yesterday and promised to send three other lady nurses to morrow.

Nothing has been heard from the Fairfax Court house expedition up to 9 o'clock this evening.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

According to the New-Orleans *Delta*, the State of Louisiana had in the field on the 25th ult., 7,350 men, besides 4,060 in camp, awaiting orders, and 5,000 armed and equipped for home protection.

Col. VAN DORN has by letter informed a committee of the citizens of Corpus Christi, that at an early day he will place troops on the Rio Grande frontier, for its ample protection.

Four steamers passed Vicksburgh on the 23d, with Confederate troops from New-Orleans for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. BEN MCCULLOCH.

The convicts in the Virginia Penitentiary are now employed in making gun carriages, wagons, axes, picks, flannel shirts, cloth for uniforms, army shoes, tents, wheelbarrows, and litters for the wounded.

The ladies of Goliad, Texas, have organized a company to practice the use of firearms.

Col. GAIENS, of Brazoria, offers to be one of twenty to raise $50,000 in land, to be given to the soldiers from that county who may be engaged in any battle for the Confederate States.

It is stated that a vessel (the *Eliza Bonsall*) has safely arrived at Savannah, from Europe, with rifled cannon.

The Mobile *Tribune* is informed that an agent of the French Government is now in that city for the purpose of obtaining facts relative to the condition of the South.

The same paper announces the arrival in Montgomery on the 24th of three Peace Commissioners from Maryland.

The Government clerks at Montgomery received orders to prepare to remove to Richmond by Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

BATTERIES PLANTED ON THE RIP RAPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 1, } via BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 2. }

There are no military movements to-day of importance. Our troops are transporting heavy cannon to the Rip Raps, midway between Fortress Monroe and the opposite shore.

Order begins to reign in the encampment.

One-tenth of the Vermont Regiment are on the sick list, mostly with the measles.

The regiments at Newport News are to-day liberally supplied with fresh provisions, from want of which they have greatly suffered.

Notwithstanding the hard work in the trenches the Massachusetts and Vermont Regiments yesterday sent down nearly a thousand letters for their Northern friends.

A gentleman who left Yorktown at 4 P. M. yesterday says there were about 4,000 secession troops assembled there, but that none are to be seen between that point and Fortress Monroe, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

A stand is evidently to be made at Yorktown, whither the slave owners in Warwick, York and Elizabeth City counties, have been obliged to send half of their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on the entrenchments.

J. B. MAGRUDER is in command.

WM. CAREY JONES, a noted Secessionist, was arrested at Hampton, yesterday, but released this morning.

A gentleman residing half way between Hampton and Yorktown, came into Newport News at midnight for protection, leaving behind $30,000 worth of property.

Many families have fled, cruelly abandoning the slaves unfit for labor.

Two hundred free negroes have been forced across James River to work on the rebel intrenchments.

A prominent Union man told me to-day that not ten men in Elizabeth City County would now vote for secession, and a distinguished Secessionist has confessed that his party were all deluded, and that the Union men are right.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 31, 1861.

So many statements, confused and contradictory, have been made of the situation of affairs at this fort, that I will make, for the readers of the TIMES, a *resumé* that may be relied on for its general accuracy.

Gen. BUTLER'S command is now not much short of 8,000 men, divided as follows: In the fortress, where are Gen. BUTLER'S head-quarters, are the regulars, who number about 350 men, and Col. WARDROP'S Massachusetts Third Regiment. Col. DIMMICK retains the command of the fortress proper. It is the seat of, and source of all active operations, ordnance, subsistence, &c. Outside of the fortress, we have Camp Butler, which is under the command of Col. DUREE, who is substantially acting Brigadier-General. This camp is composed of Col. DUREE'S Regiment of Zouaves, Col. CARR'S Troy Regiment, to whom has been added to-day Col. BARTLETT'S Marine Brigade—making in all upwards of 2,500 men. The camp is one mile west of the fortress, just beyond the dyke and bridge, which connects the fortress on that side with the main land, and a little short of one mile of the village of Hampton, which is, or rather was, connected with the camp-ground by the bridge which the rebels burnt the day after Gen. BUTLER made his dash into the village, with Col. PHELPS' Vermont Regiment. The grounds are very favorably located, both for defence and salubrity. The officers have their quarters in several fine mansions, rather luxuriously laid out. It is the farm of Mr. SEGAR, who from his wheat, corn and potato fields, can, under the circumstances, scarcely hope to reap bountiful crops. He will, however, be well remunerated for damages. Mr. S. is a steady Union man, through thick and thin, and has suffered much at the hands of the rebels. He is a gentleman widely respected, and for many years represented his district in the Legislature of the State. He is the owner of the Hygeia Hotel, at the Point, which, I will here remark, has, with the exception of a small part, which Mr. WILLARD has reserved for hotel purposes, for the accommodation of loyal strangers, been turned into a hospital. The remainder of Gen. BUTLER'S command is at Newport News, up the James River a distance of about twelve miles, but in a direct overland route about eight miles from Hampton. It is not in sight of the fortress, and as yet the only communication with it is by water, the intermediate land route having not yet been explored. The camp at Newport's News is under the command of Col. PHELPS, and consists of Col. P.'s Vermont Regiment and Col. PACKARD'S Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. A line of intrenchments has been thrown up of about 4,000 feet, which is defended by several howitzers and field-pieces, while a formidable battery of 8-inch Columbiads has been erected on the bluff facing the river, on an elevation of about twenty feet. The camp is now in a strong condition, though for two or three days it was not so considered. It was for that time open to an effective demonstration from the enemy, had they chosen to come down with the armed steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, which are up the river, and landed a force to attack in the flank, while those steamers engaged the camp in front. The steamer *Harriet Lane* has been lying abreast, but did not, however, afford the security that true policy dictated. For a few days the camp was in a wild state, and reprehensible acts of lawlessness were committed for miles around. A proclamation by Gen. BUTLER, and the issuing of more distinct orders to the officer in immediate command, have had the effect to reduce things to a good state of order and discipline.

The policy that dictated the movement to Newport News, by which Gen. BUTLER'S command was divided, has not transpired, and does not seem to be consistent with any general plan. The camp does not bear any relation, that can be discovered, to ultimate results, or to movements looking towards Norfolk or the batteries in that region. Sewell's Point, which, confessedly, is the locality of greatest interest, is from eight to ten miles distant on the other side, and there are no other stand-points of the enemy that can be considered as at all menaced by the position, unless it is Yorktown, about twenty miles distant, and which could, of course, be much better reached by York River, on which it is situated.

Had the camp been pitched higher up the river some ten miles, in the neighborhood of Warwick, Yorktown might have been reached by a march across of about eight miles; but as it is, that place cannot be reached from Newport News by a march of less than twenty miles, supposing the intervening country to be favorable, which is not understood to be the fact. I need not say that educated military minds do not a little criticise this movement. I do not, of course, presume to do so, but suppose that when Gen. BUTLER unfolds his plan by future action, he will make the significance and wisdom of the step apparent.

It is understood that the battery at Sewall's Point

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Friendly Declarations of the Imperial Government Toward the United States.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SENTIMENT.

Meeting of American Diplomats at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Since the arrival at Paris of the new Ministers to the several European Powers, we have obtained still further insight into the views of the official people of the French Government. These additional evidences only confirm what I have already written you, and that is that here we have more friends than in England. The new Ministers came out with a different impression, and they thus find themselves agreeably disappointed. On Sunday last the Emperor repeated to Mr. FAULKNER (on the occasion of the latter's formal parting interview) the language I have already given you several times, as that which His Majesty habitually utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. FAULKNER that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude; that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union; that he felt as much interest in the progress and prosperity of the American people almost as if they were a part of his own people, and terminated by making an offer of his services in any way they might be made useful to bring about a reunion and an avoidance of bloodshed. M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went further, and assured Mr. SANFORD that not only did he approve of the course of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, *but that he would be glad if he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion.* So, too, the Prince MURAT, a member of the Imperial family, begged to know of Mr. SANFORD if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid *in putting down the rebellion.*

Our new Ministers, while they are naturally gratified at these assurances of good will on the part of persons high in power, treat the subject in a light which we think every true-hearted American must approve. They seek every opportunity to give information, and to hear these gratifying assurances; they express in the warmest terms their gratefulness for all such expressions of sympathy; but they declare in the strongest manner that the American Government is a Government capable of taking care of its own rebellious subjects, and that all it demands of foreign Governments is hands off and fair play. They are gratified to receive their sympathy, but do not require their aid. By this line of policy the Government of the United States will not only acquire the respect of foreign Governments, but it will avoid at the same time placing itself under obligations.

It has been suggested in the French and English papers that Mr. COBDEN should be chosen as mediator between the North and South. Now, although such a proposition shows the ignorance of the proposers, since the time for mediation is past months ago, yet there would not be a semblance of propriety in such a selection. Mr. COBDEN believes that the present struggle in America is without an object, unless it be elevated to the magnitude of a struggle for the abolition of Slavery. He does not see that the North is struggling for a Constitution and a flag, because for him the United States is but a half-organized mob, which would be as prosperous in many pieces as in few. The fact is, Mr. COBDEN goes with the London *Times* and the Manchester school: he believes in VICTORIA, cotton, and free-trade. These three words form the horizon of his political faith, and we should be sorry to see the interests of a great country, the grandeur of whose political institutions he is unable to comprehend, trusted to his arbitration.

Mr. SANFORD is having reprinted for circulation here and in England the series of statistical articles from the NEW-YORK TIMES, lately issued in New-York in pamphlet form. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Pastor of the American Chapel here, is also having reprinted for circulation in England and France the famous speech of ALEXANDER STEPHENS at Savannah. But it has been suggested to Dr. MCCLINTOCK that, in order to obtain the full effect of the speech, he must obtain and append to it an affidavit that the document is not a forgery, for the English and French will have difficulty in believing that such monstrous doctrines could come from enlightened and Christian America.

The Count TRIGAUT, Captain of Artillery in the French Army, who has traveled in America and speaks the English language, is going to Washington to offer his services to the Government. He thinks we need in the American Army, more than anything else, an increase of light cavalry, like the mounted *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, which have acquired lately such a great extension in the French service, and he would prefer to be enrolled in that branch of the service. Hereafter there is to be no increase of the heavy accoutred cavalry in the French service, for it is found that while two hours' fast riding completely fatigues man and horse, the light accoutred *chasseurs* with their hardy little horses will travel with ease to both the whole day. The rifled cannon and Minié gun have nearly done away with the heavy cavalry charges formerly so much relied on, but cavalry is still eminently useful for reconnoitering purposes, and for all rapid movements, and for these services the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* surpass anything the service has yet seen. The horsss are all Arabian and small; they can live upon dead grass and bread, if necessary, and seem never tired. The saddle does not weigh over four pounds; the men are as lightly dressed as possible, and carry a rifle, a sword and pistols. While not irresistible in bearing down solid masses of infantry by mere weight of horse flesh, this arm is yet capable of making very effective charges, as was seen in the late Italian campaign.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

Since the arrival of the new Ministers of the United States to European Courts—Messrs. DAYTON, MARSH, BURLINGAME, SANFORD and PIKE—several meetings have taken place at Mr. SANFORD'S rooms in this city, for an interchange of opinions, to which have been invited other gentlemen, and among the rest Col. FREMONT, Mr. COBDEN and M. MICHEL-CHEVALIER, French Senator. I was favored with an invitation to these meetings, and am thus enabled to give you certain general conclusions, which will, no doubt, prove interesting at the present moment.

In the first place, it appears, beyond the semblance of a doubt, that the Government of England is rejoiced at the threatened dismemberment of the American Union, and that it is and will remain a sworn enemy at heart of the *United* States. This feeling is not confined to the Government and the aristocracy; even the business community are

willing to submit to the losses that will ensue, in order to see their powerful, and not always polite, rival across the water humiliated and weakened. The feeling of hostility is no stronger against one section than the other; all they ask is to see each tearing the other to pieces. But if the struggle goes further than a mere duel between the North and South, further than a mere contest for the possession of the Capital, *if it be elevated to the magnitude of a struggle on one side for the maintenance of Slavery, and on the other for its emancipation, then the sympathies of all classes in England and in Europe will be gained to the North, and to the Government of President* LINCOLN. This assertion is made by so many gentlemen of high position, with such varied sources of information, that I do not hesitate to put it on paper as an acquired fact. It is not sufficient to tell Englishmen that Slavery is the cause of the present conflict: its abolition must be the object, or they have nothing but hostility to offer us. *They* have abolished Slavery, therefore it is right, and we must do the same.

England just now is the biggest bully the world has ever seen. With seven hundred armed vessels, two hundred thousand men for foreign service, and a home volunteer force sufficient to protect the island, all the arrogance of former years has returned, especially toward the weaker Powers, and now John Bull feels like taking his revenge for the insults Americans have heaped upon him on various occasions, and he hopes perhaps to wipe out as well the disgrace of the Crimean campaign. It has been said of Lord PALMERSTON that if he should die without seeing a war between England and the United States, his bones would turn in their grave—such is his hatred of the insolent Yankees. Lord JOHN RUSSELL knew very well, when he acknowledged for the Southern Confederacy the right of belligerents, that he was prolonging and embittering a struggle between brothers, and rekindling with all its old fury the hatred and the souvenirs of the Revolution.

The great body of the *people* in England are considered as friendly to the North in the present struggle, and the subject was discussed of holding meetings there, in order to bring the matter before the public in the proper light. As regards the Government of England, our Ministers are prepared to declare loudly that the American Government is capable of taking care of its own quarrels, and that no European Government can interfere, under pain of contracting a debt which sooner or later will be paid with compound interest.

In France the people are emphatically with the North. The Emperor takes a deep interest in the matter, and, from all we can learn, would see a dissolution of the Union with pain. His Ministers, on the contrary, and those about him, would look upon such an event with indifference, because they know but little about the question, and regard a Republic as an impossibility at best. Nothing is to be hoped for from the aristocratic classes of France, therefore, by either North or South. From the Emperor, however, who does understand the subject, and who takes an interest in it, we have hopes of a cordial sympathy for the North at least, and perhaps an open declaration of approval. Of one thing you may rest certain; if he is drawn into any measure of hostility against the North, it will be through the influence of the English Cabinet, and not from his own inspiration. Now, however, that we have an able Minister here, who represents the Administration which is fighting for the Union, and who will take an active interest in the matter, we feel confident that the French Government is going to remain where it is ever found,—on the side of humanity and civilization.

A French paper this morning, contains the following lines: "It appears that the seceded States of America are afraid, at the present moment, of a slave revolt, and in order to escape the danger, they are trying to get rid of the troublesome commodity, at any price. The New-Orleans papers announce many sales of the human chattel. That we should have been the witnesses of such horrors in the present century, is what posterity will have difficulty in crediting. At any rate, we were not deceiving ourselves in saying lately, that in all Europe, there is but one journal (the *Pays*) which dares to take up the defence of the slaveholders, and for the shame of France, that paper is French." § For the consolation of those persons in the North—the same persons in the South are beyond hope—who have been instrumental in bringing about the present deplorable state of affairs in the United States, the following, which is a fair sample of the paragraphs daily published in the foreign Press, is from the *Independence Belge* of yesterday: "According to the last letters of M. MERCIER, the Minister of France at Washington, all hope of bringing about an understanding between the two Republics which have broken the old Federal compact of the United States is lost, and the separation between the North and South ought to be considered as final. However, M. MERCIER should have suggested that the mediation of France and England, without preventing a separation which has become inevitable, might, however, save these unfortunate provinces from a part of the catastrophes and the painful sacrifices which naturally follow a civil war. It is added that, since this information has been furnished to the French Government by the French Minister at Washington, the subject of a mediation has been broached to the English Government, but the latter should have shown but little disposition toward an intervention."

Now, although this paragraph was most probably a fabrication, it shows that, in the estimation of the world, the great Republic has fallen to the position of Syria and other prostrated Powers, deserving of the pity and the aid of the great European Governments.

Mr. FAULKNER was received on Sunday last by the Emperor, to deliver his letter of recall, and leaves for the United States the present week. Mr. DAYTON has notified the Foreign Secretary of his arrival, and of his desire to be received by His Majesty. The reception will probably take place on Sunday next.

Mr. SANFORD was presented to the King of Belgium, on Wednesday last, by Gen. FAIR, of Alabama, the retiring Minister, who, at the same time, handed in his letter of recall. Mr. SANFORD then returned to Paris, to concert with the other new Ministers who arrived by the *Fulton*.

Col. FREMONT will leave by the next screw-steamer for the United States, to place himself at the disposition of the President for a command in the Army of the Union. He leaves his Mariposa negotiations in the hands of two of his partners who remain behind, Messrs. F. BILLINGS and A. A. SELOVER. Col. FREMONT is in favor of an energetic and radical campaign; he favors the raising of a large army to strike a sudden and fatal blow to treason, and we hope to see him soon at the head of a division of fifty or a hundred thousand men. The gallant leader in the campaign of 1856 will not be found wanting in the hour of his country's trial.

In the meeting of Ministers above mentioned, the subject of buying improved arms was discussed, and all the steps are to be taken at once in the way of information, so that the contracts may be made as soon as the proper agents of the Government arrive. Col FREMONT, however, will buy on his own responsibility and take home with him as many guns as he can afford. Mr. SANFORD has also bought some rifled cannon in Belgium, on his own responsibility, which are already on their way to New York.

The agents of the Southern Confederacy are still in London, with the exception of Mr. T. BUTLER KING, who is operating at Paris. The fact is, London is the place for these gentlemen; the field of operations there promises much more than that of Paris.

The excitement among the Americans at Paris is at white heat, and they are quite as radical in their threats against the South as the people at home. There remains not a single student in the Latin quarter; all of both sections have gone home to enter the service. One young man from New-York went home at the command of his mother, who wrote to him that he must come and fight for his country. MALAKOFF.

FROM ENGLAND.

London at the Height of the Season—Reception of Mr. Adams—Efforts of the Secessionists—State of English Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 17, 1861.

The rush and roar of this great city is now at its height. Just when the country is putting on its most charming features, and the fresh green of the Spring is beginning to turn into the first rich verdure of the Summer; just when the English country lanes, and hedge-rows, and quiet village greens, with their placid old churches, are beginning to resume that exquisite beauty which is peculiar to English rural scenery; and just when Americans are beginning to pine for green trees and the sea-side, and hate brick walls and paved streets; just this season, the most charming of the whole year, the English have chosen to pass in London; breakfasting out, dining out, going to half a dozen balls every evening; riding or driving in the Park every morning; sitting in Parliament every night; hurrying, crowding, and yet lost in the confusion of this great Pandemonium. And this lasts till the end of July. Heaven have mercy upon them!

Of course at such a time there is no want of news, or at least, of matters to talk about, to write about, or perhaps even to think about, if one is in such a humor. All the world is busy about something, where at other times they are lazy and indifferent. Those who are in the great whirlpool have so much to do and to think of, that they are driven from labor to labor as though the Furies were scourging them. To begin with what to a true Englishman ranks before all else, even before his religion and his business, namely: the British Court and its august head, the Queen, there is not much to be said that would interest a Republican. Since the death of her mother, the Queen has withdrawn herself from all public appearance so far as possible, and lived in perfect quiet at Richmond. This morning's papers state that she received yesterday, our new Minister, Mr. ADAMS, while Mr. DALLAS took his leave at the same time, and it is said among the Americans here that this is intended on the part of the British Government, as a marked attention and compliment, since in the first place, the reception took place three days only after Mr. ADAMS' arrival, and in the second, because she is understood to have been quite unwilling to grant any audiences at present on account of her mother's recent death. This seems the more probable, as something was evidently needed to gild the pill which the Queen has lately given us to swallow in the shape of a proclamation on privateering.

Parliament sits and talks with all the pertinacity of an American Congress, and with not half its vivacity. Reform moves so slowly in every branch, that it is impossible not to believe that at some not very far distant day, some sudden shock will give a final impulse to popular opinion, strong enough to break down in a moment all those vexatious and unreasonable barriers which now impede free action and circulation of blood in Church and State. This has been predicted so often, that it seems mere folly to repeat it; yet I am inclined to believe, from a pretty long experience of Englishmen, that they regard some such result as a mere question of time, and like Lord PALMERSTON, content themselves with believing that the present state of things will last their day.

Possibly this train of thought may furnish some index more or less fair, supposing that the Government here really entertain it, to the course which they have seen fit to adopt with regard to the American question. By a timid half-measure, calculated to alienate the United States, and yet of little practical use to the rebels, unless energetically carried out, which they declare they will not do, they have attempted to soften the blow which they feel to be coming upon their manufactures and trade, knowing as they do, how sensitive their whole system is to such blows, and yet not thoroughly alive to the fact that all their interests demand the immediate and complete victory of either our Government or the rebels. Wishing to remain on good terms with both, they have committed a folly, the only result of which is to protract and postpone a foregone conclusion. Their interests would have been infinitely better served if they had committed an extravagance in either way; if they had placed their fleets and armies and arsenals at the disposal of our Government; or if they had taken the rebels under their protection and secured the friendship of one side at whatever price.

As it is, they have lost ours without gaining theirs. No doubt they have been rather hasty in their movements. Emissaries from the rebels have been here for a long time working with great energy and with high hopes of success. They have gained members of Parliament, of whom Mr. GREGORY, an Irish member, seems to be the leader, to sustain their cause. They have warm and influential friends among the manufacturing and commercial interests, and it is even stated, though I have no very good authority for it, that a majority of those concerned in the American trade in Liverpool and Manchester only wait for some encouraging sign of success on the part of the rebels to openly take their side. Up to some ten days since, the prospects of the Southern Commissioners here were quite encouraging, and they are said to have really expected an absolute recognition by the Government. They had a strong party of allies in our representatives at the different European Courts and commercial towns, and no doubt worked in concert and with energy, for their time was short. Practically the whole Paris Embassy was on their side, and here in London Mr. DALLAS, on the point of departure as he was, seems to have offered them little active resistance, while Mr. CAMPBELL, the consul, is said to have been their friend. No doubt the same state of things has existed all over Europe, and the effect is evident. The British Government became alarmed, and began to temporize. But then news came of the change in the look of things in America, and the new ministers and consuls, who are arriving by every steamer, began at once to counteract, by every means in their power, the influence the Southerners were exerting, so that the tone of the Press, in England especially, began to change again, and you may depend that it will be steadier in the future. I am told that Mr. MORSE, our new consul in London, who arrived some time ago, was at first really in fear lest the Government should recognize the Commissioners, without waiting further advices. If this is true, matters have taken a very different face, for now no one has the least fear of this. Still, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his first statement in Parliament, recognizing the rebels as a belligerent Power, it created great surprise and alarm here, and the conspirators of Westminster Hotel seemed to think that the whole game was now in their hands, though the news from America at just that time must have made them hesitate a little. At all events, it is now generally agreed, that the British have reached the end of their tether in the way of favoring the South, and unless our Government suffers some misfortune at home. Great Britain can be kept straight, though no doubt there will always be a strong and active Southern influence here until the war is over. How could it be otherwise? Were not our own great cities trembling on the edge of the same gulf until the late tremendous wave swept them into unison with the irresistible current of national feeling, and is it strange that these English cities, with equal interests at stake, and without the same or any approximate pressure at work to save them on our side, should hesitate and waver, and even resist when called upon to make war upon the land that has built them and fed their hundreds of thousands of laborers from day to day? But the great mass of Englishmen are still our friends, and if the question is brought home to them, you may be sure they will hold to us through thick and thin.

The city is meanwhile alive with agents, or supposed agents, from one side or another, and no doubt negotiations without end are going on. Mr. ADAMS arrived here on Tuesday and was presented to the Queen on Thursday, so that he is now installed and ready to go to work. Indeed, he was much needed here, as was Mr. DAYTON also at Paris, and much curiosity is felt, not to say anxiety, as to the course he will take. It is not known yet, at least I have not heard it stated, whether he has had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL or not, though as Lord JOHN'S brother, the Duke of Bedford, has just died, and the papers say that Lord PALMERSTON presented Mr. ADAMS to the Queen in Lord JOHN'S absence, it is very likely that no interview has as yet taken place. This is unfortunate, though after all, so long as the news from home continues good as now, a little delay will do no harm; perhaps even may do good, for it allows the Government here a little while to reflect that they have done a silly thing.

I left Paris a short time ago in the same state of violent excitement, among the Americans, as I find here, and as the papers describe at home, except that we, hearing less often, are more anxious. The Southerners are decidedly and rapidly losing ground there, and are being driven from the old American haunts. Here it is much harder to say how they stand, but I am convinced that the longer they stay the less they will gain; for now their main support is taken away, and they have got to work under every disadvantage. Messrs. ROST, YANCEY and DUDLEY MANN are said to be still at the Westminster Hotel, and no doubt make the most of the ambiguous debates in Parliament. There was such a one last night, which may mean something or nothing, according as you at home are whipped or whip. From what I hear every day, on all sides, of the energy with which our agents and representatives are now acting, I cannot help believing that the Southerners have to deal at last with men as active and as earnest as themselves, and of more influence and a higher class of ability.

The Summer is beginning pleasantly enough here in Europe. The English Ministry is strong, and apparently out of danger for the next year. The country is prosperous, and, no doubt, for that reason contented. Yet there has been no Spring for many years which has looked more doubtful than this. The expected explosion in Italy and Hungary may or may not take place, and if it does its effect on England is hardly to be guessed at; but it is certain that the Manchester people are very anxious about America, and with reason. Great Britain and Lord PALMERSTON will be lucky if all these storms blow over without making trouble here, for Mr. GLADSTONE'S estimates for the next year are very doubtful, and Parliament is just reducing the taxes to do away with his possible surplus, that any chance shock may reduce to a large and troublesome deficit.

The Duty of England in the American Struggle.

From the London Spectator.

A Royal proclamation published on Tuesday last defines with some care the official attitude of Great Britain in the American crisis. The Government is strictly neutral in the contest, and British subjects are ordered to be strictly neutral too. They are forbidden to enlist for land or sea service on either side, to supply munitions of war, to equip vessels for privateering purposes, to engage in any transport service, or do any other act calculated to afford direct assistance to either of the great parties to the struggle. British subjects infringing any of these rules will be liable to penalties for a misdemeanor, not a very formidable threat when the composition of British juries is considered, and to any punishment a successful enemy may deem it politic to inflict.

The proclamation seems, at the first glance, just enough, and perhaps an official declaration of neutrality was all but unavoidable. *But it is nevertheless a misfortune that our first official act in connection with the struggle should be one which tends directly to the benefit of the South.* Englishmen, as subjects of a Power in alliance with the United States, had, till this declaration, a right to enter into its service, a right wholly unaffected by the fact of the service being against rebels instead of Indians or Mexicans. Nobody "proclaims" the Irishmen who rise in the Austrian army, or the Englishmen who accept the summons of GARIBALDI. By prohibiting enlistment the order deprives the United States of all the aid it might, without that order, have obtained. That aid is by no means nominal or limited to the moral force which is so serious an incentive in war. The Canadians, if let alone, might in an Anti-Slavery struggle have been ranked as Northern States, and one "British" regiment has already marched for Washington *via* Baltimore. *British sailors, too, are sure to be engaged in thousands on the Northern side, and to deprive them of the protection their nationality might have afforded, is pro tanto to limit the resources of the North.* It may be argued that the South is equally deprived of this advantage, but the remark is sound only in appearance. Nothing in the proclamation stops a ship-owner of Liverpool or the Clyde from selling ships to the South, and if in steamers, not in men to man them, that President DAVIS is deficient. The richer treasury, too, would always attract the men, even if sailors were devoid of prejudices and indifferent to the cause for which they fought. That is not the case even with Englishmen, while the fishermen of Canada are as hostile to Slavery as the sailors of Connecticut. *That there is no intention on the part of Government to favor the South may be readily believed; but the advantage incidentally gained by the slaveholders makes it all the more imperative to decide the position we intend permanently to occupy. The policy of England is neutrality, but its bias remains to be defined.*

One party, more influential than numerous, and strangely powerful in the Press, would sway us slowly in the direction of the South, and many who sympathize heartily with freedom still believe that our interests link us strongly with the seceding States. It will not, we think, be difficult to show that their arguments are based upon a delusion, and that our direct pecuniary interests are bound up for the moment with the Government of Washington. The one thing, we admit, which really governs the pecuniary side of the question, is cotton. Northern wheat is acceptable, but we can purchase wheat over half the world. Northern customers are pleasant, but they do not purchase so much as the Australians, will soon be outbid by the Chinese, and have just imposed a tariff to check their own demand. The one necessity is cotton, and our supply of cotton depends on the friendliness of the North. *It is with Mr. LINCOLN, and not President DAVIS, that the power of stopping the supply now rests.* If the South were at war with us to-morrow, she would still be powerless to withhold her supply. She must sell cotton, or lose her slave property, and, directly or indirectly, she must sell it to us. So keenly is this felt at Montgomery, that President DAVIS has ordered all privateers to abstain from attacking ships engaged in the cotton trade, under whatever flag, and the order may be obeyed. An effective blockade will, it is true, close the sea route; but as long as the internal route is clear, we shall still get our supply. It is when the North resolves to stop the cotton in transit, that the pressure will be most severe, and it is therefore on the carriers, and not on the growers of the produce that our interests depend. The South must sell, but the North need not transmit, and it is therefore on Northern, not Southern, forbearance that we have to rely. It is true a military advance southward from Washington might imperil a whole crop, by leading to an enfranchisement of the slaves; but this movement we are in any case wholly powerless to prevent. We could not interrupt such an advance even if we would, while British feeling would, under any circumstances, prohibit the attempt. Active interference—such, for instance, as breaking the blockade of Charleston, and maintaining a fleet outside the bar to prohibit its renewal—would secure to cotton the cheapest of all routes. *But active interference is not suggested, and short of that, our interests lie in maintaining our friendly alliance with the North.*

We have confined the argument to our interests in the matter, because apart from cotton there is nothing to discuss. The war, whatever its nominal issues, whether Federal Sovereignty or State rights, free-trade or the Morrill tariff, the Republican Constitution or the birthplace of the President, is really a war for and against Slavery. The seceding States secede because their property is in danger; the conservative States march against them because they will not place that property out of danger by submitting to terms dictated in the interest of Slavery. *Punch* explains the position accurately when he makes the contending gladiators fight in the presence of a negro "Cæsar" Imperator. The victory of the South must enlarge the area over which the crimes involved in that word can be perpetrated with impunity; the victory of the North must tend to restrict it, even if Slavery, as the cause of all disunion, should not be abolished altogether. In any result, except the submission of the North—even the improbable one of a speedy compromise—Maryland, Delaware, Western Virginia, and probably Kentucky, must cease to be slave soil, and the slavery question be decided *pro tanto* on the side of freedom. *In such a contest Englishmen, however interested in cotton, can, as a nation, have but one bias and one duty to perform. Their function on earth, at all events, is not to enchain the slave.* They may not be able to offer active support to the cause they have at heart. They may deem it right that in this, as in so many other instances, the evil acknowledged to exist should be extinguished from within, that slaveholding should be ranked among the offences beyond the reach of force; *but, accepting this neutral point, they bind themselves all the more stringently to beware lest any act, however legitimate, any profession, however plausible, should really tend to the advantage of the cause which they abhor. Among such unconsciously evil professions we must, we fear, place the formal declaration of neutrality.*

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

California all for the Union and the Administration that Sustains the Flag—Great and Sudden Political Revolution—Explosion of the Late Breckinridge Party—The Douglas Democracy Out-resolve the Republicans for Union—Military Preparations—The Chabolla Ranch Flurry—Latham and Gwin—Great Union Demonstration.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

The news that reaches us from the East has thoroughly excited California. The State hastens to rate herself as with the North, for the Union, and heartily and in all extremes for the Administration that sustains the Union. I do not know of a paper in the State that has not come out boldly for sustaining the Administration that boldly defends the flag. The news that war had actually commenced, that Fort Sumter had been taken by the rebels, made all sad and many mad. The report of the President's call for troops was responded to in the cities and many villages by the formation of Union Administration clubs, which propose to hold themselves in readiness to assume a military form whenever that may seem desirable. The aspect that affairs assumed in the Border States bred here an exceeding suspicion of all cool and doubtful characters; made it necessary for every man to express his opinion; created a nervousness and general snappishness throughout all circles. Inveterate jokers grew intolerant of any jocosity; society put on a glum and savage face. Old friends took occasion to define their position as they met, to repudiate even an anxiety for peace, to assure each other that nothing but blood would satisfy them. The papers, and the men who had hazarded weeks before an opinion that California better be conservative and keep out of the fight, discovered that they had made a mistake, and hastened to assume a different tone. As the General Government asked nothing of us, it had all to be taken out in talking, of course; but the talking was all one way, and whoever held a sentiment contrary to the prevailing one has veiled it carefully.

There was, a week ago, a suspicion that, perhaps, we might have occasion to do some fighting on our own account. The refusal of the fifteen squatters on the Chabolla ranch to vacate the premises in favor of the claimants, to whom the Courts awarded possession, and the backing up of the settlers by 1,700 armed men parading the streets of San José, gave strong color of probability to the theory that the armed resistants were concerned in a deeper plot than simply to keep the Sheriff out of a two-league ranch. Gov. DOWNEY sent down a Commissioner to learn the grievance of the insurgents, but he came back no wiser than he went. Then it got wind that the Governor's back was up, and, though nothing was said, the military began to order service-uniforms and to brush up their arms. In good time, the Legislature waked up to the fact that mischief was brewing, and having appointed a Joint Committee to look up the facts of the case, all excitement about the matter has subsided, for, in the hands of the politicians, it is as good as in chancery. Meanwhile, the insurgents profess great indignation that their movement should be construed into a movement of disloyalty to the General Government; they say they are for the Union first and last, but Chabolla's claim is a fraud, and he shall never enjoy possession under it, all the Courts to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Government property hereabouts is in good, trusty hands—Gen. SUMNER has attended to that; though officers of the army here scout the idea that before his arrival it was not equally safe, and in the keeping of good loyal men. Within ten days, the Battalion of California State Militia under Col. DOANE has been increased to the number of companies necessary to compose a regiment, and orders have been issued for the election of regimental officers for the battallion of which Maj. WEST is the commanding officer, believing that in less than a week it too will be grown to regimental proportions. The money has been raised to clothe both bodies in stout, durable service uniforms, and both proffer to be ready at the shortest notice to obey any demand for their aid in the enforcement of the laws, either of the State or of the United States. Maj.-Gen. HALLECK has called upon good citizens throughout his Division to form volunteer companies, assuring them that arms will be at their service the hour they are needed; and the invitation is accepted as an order.

But the strongest token of the strength of the Union sentiment is seen in the extraordinary revolution that has been wrought in the old political organizations. The Republican Clubs of the late campaign, on a six hours' notice, sprang into existence again as Union Administration Brigades. They have been holding nightly meetings, where they are addressed by Republicans, Bell and Everett men, and some Douglas folks.

We are on the eve of a municipal election, and the Republicans, on the strength of the tide, feel strong enough to put up a clean Republican ticket for the first time in the field, thus cutting loose from the People's Party, which, as the legitimate successor of the Vigilance Committee, has embraced most of the Republican strength hitherto, and given us a city government that was a model for the world. To secure the divorce of Republicans from the People, the former resorted to a successful *coup d'état*. Petitions were circulated and largely signed, calling upon the Republican County Committee to take measures for the nomination of none but unconditional Union men. The County Committee heard the call, and proceeded at once to act as a nominating convention, ignoring the "usage" of primary elections. There was a little kicking at first, but they nominated so unexceptionable a ticket that all grumbling soon ceased. Meanwhile the Peoples' nominating convention was appointed in the usual way, and is daily in session. It will probably be a little more careful than usual to put on its ticket Administration Union men who have not been identified with the Straight Republicans, and between them will be a gallant contest on the 21st of May. If the Peoples' party is defeated this time, it is not likely ever to be heard of again;—the spell will be broken, and when the times grow quiet once more we shall have to take our chances for the city offices between two political parties. The People have never yet been defeated—I don't believe they will be now; but things do look squally with them. The strongest argment for their success is the deep-seated feeling that the hour may arrive again when the people may have to resume their rights, and that it is exceedingly handy to have at command the power that can do it at will.

But the Union sentiment has within a week revolutionized the Democracy of the State. About a month ago, the Breckenridge State Committee met in San Francisco, coquetted with the Douglas party very coyly and unsuccessfully, then ignoring the other faction altogether, appointed a State Convention for the 17th of June, making "no coercion" the test, and adjourned.

How perfectly satisfactory all this was to the party that hitherto has ruled the State, was seen in a letter of tremendous length, that Collector B. F. WASHINGTON wrote on occasion of receiving a service of plate from the employes of the Custom-house, wherein he says, only a week or so ago:

"I am with that party that sets its face adverse to war. I am against all parties that do not take peace as an initiative—*a sine qua non*—a basis for the settlement of our difficulties. The action of what is called the Breckenridge Central Committee, meets my cordial approbation. If a union can be had with any portion of what is known as the Douglas party in this State, or the Bell and Everett party, upon that basis, then I am for that union. Whoever is nominated on that platform, will receive my cordial and active support. What I mean by the peace basis is, that disunion must be looked upon as a thing accomplished, and negotiations for future adjustment be predicated upon that assumption. The North and South must come together upon the principle of independent co-equal negotiating Powers. There must be no assumption of superiority on either side."

This was the language of a man who, the day before we heard of the attack on Sumter, was the man of all in the State most likely to be our next Governor. To-day, on that platform, the undisputed heir of all the virtues of WASHINGTON would be whipped out of sight, if he could be found, and should run for constable.

The alarm was taken very suddenly. The chairman of the Breckenridge Committee was invoked to recall the committee; he did so, and they met here on Monday last, at the same hour that the Douglas Committee met. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Douglas men on a platform of union. The Douglas men courteously received the proposition, but refused to consider it, by a vote of 30 to 5. Ignominiously spurned when they hoped for a welcome, CHARLES LINDLEY, Chairman, introduced into the Breckinridge Committee three resolutions—the first accepting Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine of March 15; the second announcing the loyalty of the State to the Union; the third urging that, "in the Congress of the old Union," California should contend for peace, deploring separation, but denying the policy of subjugation. The resolutions raised a storm. Some fumed and fretted, and declared the democratic experiment a failure; others said better burst up than die taking such physic; a few approved. But while the resolutions were pending, the motion to adjourn *sine die* prevailed. The secretary gathered up his books and disappeared before the motion was carried, and when the adjournment came, all felt that the late Breckinridge Party in the State was a total wreck. After sleeping on it a night, however, some of the Old Guard thought there might be still another last day. The call for a Convention, on the 17th of June, still held as good as ever. They had passed through the fire, and it had treated them as the flames do the body on the funeral pile—"consumed the ashes, but left still the unconquerable shade."

Very different was the story of the Douglas Committee's doings. Rid forever of its impertinent suitor, it turned with a single eye to the Union. It sank party out of sight, seeing the peril of the country. It resolved to sustain the constituted authorities at Washington, in all measures necessary to defend and protect the Constitution and the Government against all assailants. It finally called a Mass Convention, to be held on the 4th of July, at Sacramento, of all patriotic men who hold these sentiments, to nominate candidates for the ensuing State Elections, and these resolutions, that a straight Republican might indorse, to be the only test. The basis of representation in this Mass "Union Democratic Convention," when summed up, gives a total of 648 members. The Committee adjourned in excellent spirits, a little grouty because the *Bulletin* published the ayes and noes on every proposition that was submitted, yet glowing with satisfaction that they had saved the whole State from being floated over into the Republican party.

To-day we are to have a grand Union demonstration. At this early hour the city looks from the hills as if it were one great flag. The military are mustering, the civic societies and clubs are rallying, the roads are all alive with processions, the ferry boats are loaded with suburbans, all bending toward the junction of Market and Montgomery streets, where three stands are erected for the speakers. At 10 o'clock everybody shuts up shop, and all families pour out into the street. It promises to be the marked day of many years.

The telegraph has given you the particulars of the loss of the clipper *Sea Nymph*, from New-York, when within two hours' sail of port, having gone ashore in a thick fog last Saturday, three miles north of Point Reyes, which is close adjoining the bay that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE visited when he took possession of all this coast for his royal mistress.

Senator LATHAM, who wisely declined a big dinner that was tendered him by citizens irrespective of party, goes East on the 11th of June.

We expect Senator GWIN by the next steamer, and are prepared to receive him as coolly as Gen. Jo. LANE was, who came and went, and created no more sensation than if he had been a dead man packed in ice.

A telegram from Los Angelos says that 40 mounted men on Sunday last raised the Bear flag at Elmonte, 14 miles away from Los Angelos. It was whisky, of course. GLAUCUS.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE—SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA—THE RETURN OF JOE LANE—POPULARITY OF SENATOR LATHAM—THE UNION DEMONSTRATION—NEWS.

From our Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

Your other correspondent, "Glaucus," and the undersigned have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, and hereafter will fraternize and harmonize beautifully. We have arranged it that he is to write regularly, and do up all the daily items of passing events and sober, serious news; while I am to do the pathetic, moralize, do the on dits, and be Mrs. Grundy; and when he fails to write, he is to suppose I have written all the news, and when I fail to do it, I am to console myself with the idea that "Glaucus" gave you all there was worth writing about.

I had long been wondering who "Glaucus" was, how he looked, etc., and one day recently I broke in on him, and found him in his "den editorial," looking very much like any other poor, overworked mortal—up to his ears in newspapers, sitting at a table covered with "copy"—a pair of scissors in the foreground, a paste cup and brush and a battered lead paper weight completing the picture. "Glaucus" was delightfully polite and agreeable, and after a half hour spent in discussing the TIMES, I left with a conviction that "Glaucus" was a "good 'un"; and now, having settled upon a "policy," we shall both pour in our broadsides until you cry "Enough."

To attempt to describe the effect of the news from the East upon California is not an easy matter, there are so many conflicting parties, interests, and opinions. Firstly, California is as true as steel, and although there is in her composition a large element of secession and progression, the strength of the order-loving Union Party is too great to make it safe to "agitate" things. In my letter of Feb. 21, I remarked that the plans of the organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" were nipped in the bud by the timely steps of Brig.-Gen. JOHNSTON. His orders to garrison the forts in the harbor and transfer the arms and ammunition from the arsenal at Benicia to Fort Alcatras was a death blow to the plans of the "outs," for that's about the word for secession. All those who have held office so long that they think the Government belonged to them, and who now find it don't, are determined to do their best to provide themselves with a Government to fit the offices. In raising the standard for a "Pacific Republic," they would of course take care to have a mutual admiration society, and virtually restore themselves to office and the fat pickings of a Government, responsible to nobody in particular but secession. Revolution, Pacific Republic, and all that sort of thing is "did," dead and done for. It is true the people at the south end of California are trying to make a fuss and talk about their 'rights." There's Arizona, that wretched, miserable country, has set up the secession flag, and I wish them joy of it. I can't give you a better idea of it than to quote from a friend, who sometimes amuses himself by scratching for a little local affair here called the *News Letter*:

"Arizona has seceded! Tell it in Gath; Arizona has seceded! Publish it in Ascalon! Let all mankind know it. Let the fugitives from justice be comforted! Just think of it; *honorable* PHIL. HERBERT and *honorable* NED MCGOWAN have gone over to the Philistines, and taken Arizona with them, bodily!

If we could get rid of that nondescript region in that *easy* way, what a happy consummation it would be; for the Lord surely intended it as an affliction to whatever nation might possess it. The malediction of the Almighty is stamped upon its every feature. It is accursed of God and cursed of men, and curst with cursed men. He is the poorest devil who owns the largest number of its acres, and an object of commiseration if he dwells thereon. The soil, (no it isn't soil, nor is it earth, nor is it ground, nor is it land,) the superficies of this vulgar fraction of the earth, is nothing but a vast spread-out of sand and alkaline ashes. It won't grow decent snakes, but does make out, in a mysterious way, to yield centipedes and tarantulas, with a small sprinkling of gaunt, slab-sided coyotes. It is Nature unnatural, in perfect disgust with herself. The thing is not even fit for a road; an empty wagon is a dead pull on a dead level, for a six mule team. Water is something you thirst for, but, in that villainous region, you find it not. We journeyed once over this self-same desert, packing our water and our grub, and barley for our mule. A solitary crow followed us over the whole route, camping with us every night. The sagacious bird doubtless made certain of a prize in our carcass and that of our long suffering animal, and cawed his disappointment, as well as astonishment, when he saw us safely over the border. The people have hitherto lived on the pickings at the Overland Stage stations and Government contracts; and, now that the stages are removed, it requires only the withdrawal of the troops, to dry up the whole concern. Arizona will be a *howling* wilderness, if anything be left to *howl*. Even now, the coyotes are so poor that they can't bark.

We congratulate JEFF. DAVIS on his acquisition, not only of territory, but of population. Arizona is a country that cannot, now, be *misrepresented*; the bigger the rascal the *truer* the exponent. Ned and Phil. —*ecce signum!* They were born to be famous; they are bound to be leaders in JEFF'S Congress. Of course, in this new nation, where the circus* is a civilizer, and the clown a hero, Ned and Phil. must needs be distinguished. By the way, we are told that *Lieut. Mowry* says he "invented Arizona," but Ned and Phil. have robbed him of the patent *right*. The patent was granted on the ground, that neither God nor man ever before invented anything like it."

* See debates in JEFF'S Congress, on the proposition to tax circuses, where it was successfully contended that the circus was a great civilizer, and, like knowledge, ought to be free.

The best of it, or worst of it, is that the above is the real truth of the thing—maigre Lieut. MOWRY'S descriptions of its delights. Let every man, woman and child who ever dreamed of emigrating to Arizona read the above description, and if after that, they want to go, they are of great faith and in temperament decidedly sanguine. The population is counted as it comes in, but the census-taker forgot to count the number going out by the other door, which is very much like filling a barrel with the bung-hole open.

Gen. JOE LANE passed through here a few weeks since, *en route* to Oregon. He came, it is said, to head the Secession and Pacific Republic Party, and there was great "talk" about what we would do when JOE came. There were rumors of torch-light processions, booming guns, great doings and a grand "reception." But, alas! Gen. JOE walked ashore from the steamer just like an ordinary mortal, and was immediately surrounded by a large circle of enthusiastic gentlemen, who fought and struggled to get at him, shouted and screamed, and were frantic with excitement. It was not exactly his views on secession they wanted, or in what light he held the Crittenden Compromise, when he thought Virginia would go, but they wanted to know if *he* wanted a cab.

I am afraid that General JOE will be disappointed in his efforts to revolutionize the Pacific Coast—the thing won't go down in this community, for the Union Party are overwhelming in their strength, and California may be set down as true and faithful to the Government as any Union man could desire.

In my last I mentioned that General JOHNSTON, then in command of this Military Department, had placed a company of the Third Artillery in the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and had taken other steps to protect the property of the Government. Still there was a strong suspicion, that as he was a Southern man and known to be a friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS, he might prove false to his duty. In this it is probable that injustice was done him, for all who knew him felt certain that he never would prove recreant to his trust. While things were in this state, the sudden and unexpected arrival of Brigadier-General SUMNER created great delight and satisfaction to all, and particularly to those who had expressed doubts of the fidelity of General JOHNSTON. General SUMNER assumed the command of the Department, and within ten hours from his assuming the command vigorous measures were taken to put the forts in the harbor in a complete state of defence, additional troops were ordered down from Oregon, and by the arrival of the steamer *Cortes* from the North, three companies of the Third Artillery were added to the strength of the garrisons. Capt. ORD'S company of Light Artillery went to Benicia. This is the once famous battery of Col. BRAXTON BRAGG, which was supposed to deal liberally in "grape." It is just as good as new, and quite as capable under Capt. ORD'S command to do the same thing, and if on your side of the continent would give its previous commander convincing proof that it had not lost any of its merits. The other two companies were sent to the Presidio temporarily—one will be sent to Fort Alcatras and the other to Fort Point. Gen. SUMNER has also ordered up the company from Fort Majave to Los Angeles, for the protection of the Government property at that point. He has also taken measures to provide the garrisons with every requisite for a long siege, should it be necessary—but the vigorous measures taken by Gen. SUMNER to put this place and the adjacent posts in a complete state of defence, has completely crushed every hope of the Secessionists. The General has superintended all of these operations personally, and also inspected both forts, the Presidio and Benicia, and everything has been put in perfect order and the highest state of discipline. The people are delighted with him, and no man ever won so many firm and staunch friends in so short a space of time. He has inspired confidence in the Government, restored its credit, and made us all feel its stability and strength. As an illustration, there was required yesterday forty or fifty barrels of lime for the Quartermaster's Department. A firm, dealing in the article, were applied to, and were told that they may have to wait a little while for their pay. The reply was: "If there were but forty barrels of lime in San Francisco, and ten blocks of buildings were obliged to wait ten years in consequence, ABRAHAM LINCOLN should have it pay or no pay—take four thousand barrels if you want them, and don't trouble yourself about the money. The Departments have only to say what they require—money or pay is never spoken of—and never was the Government credit better in its palmiest days.

You may rest assured California is as safe as Connecticut, and there is not the vestige of a show for the disaffected. The forts I speak of so completely command the city and the harbor that a mouse could hardly creep in without coming in short range. There was for a time great danger of a revolution, and long before it was suspected an organization was under way and the thing was progressing finely. The Secessionists were in great spirits, and thought things were going all their own way. They met on the corners and talked loudly of the strength and rights of the South; but alas! how

it was not best, and so it did not come off. But the desire of the people to show him their high appreciation of his zeal and fidelity to California and to the Union, was almost overwhelming.

In Sacramento the feeling was equally enthusiastic. A steamboat was chartered, and with a Committee on board came down after him, and would not take *No* for an answer, but captured and carried him "victorious" to Sacramento, where he was received and escorted by a procession of several thousands of people, to a stand erected for the occasion, where he had to make them a speech—and it was a good, old-fashioned, honest expression of feeling and attachment to the Union, and delighted everybody. He is now in the city, undergoing the penance of being the pet of the people, being dined, *féted* and honored by the men, and in great danger of being seceded by the ladies. He is a married man. I can testify to the legal claims on him of a lady, at present in New-York; but I saw, from my window yesterday, a rush of crinoline after him that was perfectly fearful. I will admit, in justice to him, that he made all reasonable and proper efforts to escape; but when I recognized the party that was after him, I knew that the game was up, and that there was no chance for him. The ladies were good looking, and I confess he bore his misfortunes with a meekness and resignation beautiful to behold.

To-day (Saturday) has been set apart for a grand Union demonstration, and the whole city has been in a state of excitement for two days preparing for it. I never saw so many flags in my life, and all of the true-blue pattern; not the ghost of anything bearing the slightest resemblance to Palmetto-pelican, piratical or secession, or any other treasonable bunting—it wouldn't do. A house floating any but the old self-same Stars and Stripes would not stand ten minutes. There is no noisy demonstration, but a deep, sincere and ardent love of the Union exhibited on all and every side. The occasion seems to have called forth all the love of the true-born American for his country; and if the Secederş would but notice the expression of sincere earnestness and fervor of the thousands crowding the streets, they would wonder that they ever dreamed of conquering such a people. The call for flags has driven nearly crazy the manufacturers of the article; fifty dollars is freely paid for those not larger than a good sized handkerchief. Money is not considered. I heard a man who had been absent and only returned this morning, offer $150 for a flag and pole for to-day, and couldn't get it.

The printing presses have been running two days and nights steadily, striking off miniature flags, and cannot supply the demand. Boys stand ready to grab them as they come from the press, and rush off with them as they would with an extra *Bulletin* with the latest Pony news. I saw, a few moments since, a splendid Newfoundland dog marching in a dignified manner through the street, with a flag on a staff in his mouth, evidently bent on setting an example of patriotism that a great many puppies have failed to do. Some amateur artist had attempted also to paint on the dog's white sides a tiara of stars, which his dogship did not apparently appreciate, for he occasionally turned his head around, smelt of the fresh paint and eyed the stars suspiciously, as though he thought they might not be of the right stripe, and that he had been made an inconsistent dog—having the true flag at one end and the traitor's emblem at the other.

I must defer until my next several items I had intended to jot down, but my letter is already too long, and besides I am interrupted by a rush of patriotic ladies, who have taken possession of my office to view the procession. One elderly female das planted herself square upon my new bearer, which I carelessly left in a chair, and it will take nearly the sum total of receipts for this epistle, to make good the damage; but who cares? it is in a glorious cause! Any true blue woman that's sound on the Union (to a man,) can take my hat at any time. A juvenile "Young America" son of the aforesaid, seems determined to break his neck, and is at the present moment contesting the point with his sister, who has him by his brief coat-tail, trying to drag him in from the window. If the coat-tail gives way, he's a gone chicken. I must to the rescue, as I reckon he is worth saving. PODGERS.

MARYLAND.

The Case of John Merryman—Writ of Habeas Corpus, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The Revolutionists in this State have not omitted to avail themselves of the military arrests here to promote dissatisfaction and discontent against the General Government; and the name of JOHN MERRYMAN, of the Hayfields, is, in all-likelihood, destined to a place in history. If there is a niche of the sort to be filled there, the name of MERRYMAN is as good for the purpose as any other. It savors of green fields and the lowing of herds. It hath a less piratical sound than that of GUY FAWKES, and hath more of euphony than that of the "obscure individual" Jenks, whom, nevertheless the trumpet-tongued muse hath made immortal. Jenks was, like John Gilpin, "of famous London town;" but, unlike John, was a factious fellow, belonging in the time of CHARLES II. to the popular side. The King, in Council, had ordered his committal for a mutinous speech at Guildhall. His imprisonment, it has been popular to consider the immediate occasion of the celebrated *Habeas Corpus* act, the great key of civil liberty, as an elegant writer denominates it, "which forces the secrets of every prison to be revealed, the cause of every commitment to be declared, and the person of every accused to be produced, that he may claim his enlargement or his trial within a limited time." This circumstance has been dwelt upon with pride by the caterers to popular vanity, for the just idea it conveys of that readiness of all orders of men, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, to unite in defence of the common liberty. But Philosophy and Truth, in the person of Mr. HALLAM, less obsequious to the vulgar appetite, do not concur in the common opinion, and attribute the immediate cause of the act to the arbitrary proceedings of Lard CLARENDON. It is a mistake to suppose that the statute of CHARLES II. enlarged, in any great degree, English liberties, or forms an epoch in English history. Though a very beneficial and eminently remedial act, it introduced no new principle, nor conferred any new right upon the subject. From the earliest records of the English law the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* issued of right, and could not be refused by the Court. Immunity from arbitrary imprisonment was provided against in Magna Charta as early as A. D. 1215.

That famous instrument, wrung from King JOHN by the sworded Barons at Runnymede was itself only declaratory of the previously existing rights of Englishmen. "Its crowning glories," says Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, "are those essential clauses which protect the personal liberty and property of all freemen, by giving security from arbitrary imprisonment and arbitrary spoliation."

"No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

Whether courts of justice framed the writ of *habeas corpus*, in conformity to the spirit of this clause, or found it already in their Register, it became from that era the right of every subject to demand it. (2 His. Mid. Ages, 342.)

After the lapse of 400 years, during which time the Great Charter remained not only unrepealed, but was more than thirty times solemnly ratified, and its essential principles known to the people and recognized in the courts, the power of the people to maintain them was brought to the test.

In 1727, HAMPDEN and others were committed to prison by the Privy Council for refusing obedience to the forced loans. They applied to the Court of King's Bench for the writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was granted; but the Warden of the Fleet made return that they were detained by a warrant from the Privy Council informing him of no particular cause of imprisonment, but that they were committed by special command of His Majesty. It is to be noted in this case that the writ was obeyed, and the bodies of the prisoners were brought into Court; and the question was, whether the return was sufficient in law to justify the Court in remitting the parties to custody?

The prisoners based their demand for liberty on Magna Charta; but the Court, on an obscure and ancient precedent, held that the command of the King was in itself a sufficient warrant for commitment, and remanded the prisoners to jail. (I Hal. Cons. His. 282.)

This decision was fiercely attacked in Parliament by COKE, SELDEN, GLANVILL, and other eminent lawyers of the day. The Judges were summoned to give an account of their judgments. They answered (as appears by 7 State Tr. 183,) contrary to the record, "that the prisoners were only remanded that the Court might be further advised." The Parliament passed a resolution

"That the writ of *habeas corpus cannot be denied*, but ought to be granted to every man that is committed or detained in prison, or otherwise restrained by command of the King, the Privy Council, or any other," (1 Hal. Cons. His. 390;) and subsequently was passed also the statute 16 CHARLES I, chap. 10, which provided that if any person be committed by the King or the Privy Council, or by any of the members thereof, he shall have granted to him without delay a writ of *habeas corpus* upon motion made to the Court, who shall thereupon, within three Court days after the return is made, examine and determine the legality of the commitment, and do what to justice shall appertain in determining, bailing or remanding the prisoner.

Still abuses crept into daily practice, delays of various sorts were countenanced, and vexatious shifts were practiced which tended to defeat the benefit of these fundamental privileges. To remedy these abuses, and to awaken to a livelier sense of official responsibility the celebrated *habeas corpus* act of 31 CHARLES II. was passed. By this statute heavy penalties are attached to any disobedience of the writ or refusal of the Judge to grant it when required so to do. (3 Bl. 137.)

Treason and felony were exempted from the general provisions of this act, but parties charged with these crimes were guaranteed in the right to a speedy trial, or to their discharge; and in 56 Geo. III. a statute was enacted, which extends the right to the writ to all criminal cases, and enables the Judge before whom it is returned to inquire into the facts alledged therein, and either to bail, remand or discharge the party.

The remedies by *habeas corpus* are now in England so effectual "that no man can possibly endure any long imprisonment on a criminal charge, nor would any minister venture to exercise a sort of aggression so dangerous to himself. (3 Hal. Cons. His 11 and 12.)

"A birthright in the laws" has always been held to be a part of the inheritance of every Englishman; and the colonists in this country always claimed to possess "all the rights, liberties and immunities of free and natural-born subjects within the realm of England."

In another letter I will consider the occasions and circumstances when and under which the privilege of *habeas corpus* has been suspended.

CECIL.

The Occupation of Grafton,

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, May 31.

A gentleman who left Brownsville on Wednesday evening, and reached this city after midnight, informs us that a messenger had just reached Brownsville, from Grafton, Va., (by way of Morgantown) who stated that the Federal troops from Wheeling and Parkersburgh reached Grafton on Tuesday morning, and surprised the secession camp, numbering between fourteen and fifteen hundred men.

The appearance of the Federal troops created great consternation, and instantly the rebels were thrown into the wildest confusion. Four hundred were taken prisoners, and over one thousand fled like sheep, without offering the least resistance. This is the more remarkable, as the Federal forces were not well armed, and but indifferently skilled in the use of the musket. It is said that one thousand troops left Parkersburgh, on Monday morning, for Grafton, which place is only one hundred miles distant by the Northwestern Virginia road. The burning of bridges by the rebels, however, delayed them, as was also the Wheeling detachment, which was delayed by the destruction of a railroad bridge at Mannington.

The messenger who arrived at Brownsville from Grafton, is said to be a very reliable man, and implicit confidence is placed in his statement. The editor of the Brownsville *Times* indorses his reputation for veracity.

(A dispatch from Cincinnati confirms the occupation of Grafton, but makes no mention of prisoners having been taken.)

Our informant states that the rumors concerning the attack upon Morgantown originated in this way: On Monday last, Court was to have met at Morgantown, and a story was circulated to the effect that the Presiding Judge was a rank Secessionist, whereupon the Union men raised a great hue and cry, declaring that he should not take a seat upon the bench.

Some days previous to this two prominent lawyers in the place, Messrs. KECK and HECK, (the only men who voted for the Secession ordinance,) had been driven out of town, and they left, threatening to raise a regiment, and pay an early visit to the place. In the meantime the rebels had taken possession of Grafton, driving out the Union men in large numbers. A company of the latter, not knowing where to go for safety, took up the line of march for Morgantown, where they hoped to be hospitably entertained. As they moved along the road, they were taken for a detachment of rebels, and horsemen soon after rode into Morgantown, announcing that the rebels would be upon them in a few hours. This circumstance gave rise to the whole affair; and (as the Washington papers remarked after the Sewell's Point *canard*) if it had no other good effect, it tended to prove how promptly our men will move in case they are summoned to action. As it is, no immediate necessity exists for a demonstration against the rebels from this quarter, and the "marching orders" previously issued were countermanded as soon as the facts became known. From present indications, the Union troops now in Western Virginia are fully able to drive the rebels east of the mountains, at least such of them as are too cowardly to stand their ground.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 68, (2, 1. 3.) Preferred causes—Nos. 20, 72, 78, 85, 87, 89, 90, 63, 93, 73, 82½, 94, 96, 98, 100.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 875, 925, 365, 961, 957, 1221, 1309, 1311, 1315½, 1317, 361, 671, 1229, 129, 2, 116, 128, 138, 144.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1685, 1369, 1611, 1157, 583, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 7, 1813, 1815, 1817. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1514, 1596 1618, 1624, 1644, 1646, 1366, 1372, 1648, 1650, 1654, 1660, 1662.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 1313, 373, 2988, 2994¼, 1012, 1157, 1210, 959, 1158, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1317 1318. *Part II.*—Nos. 177, 935, 881 557, 535, 1092, 1186, 1264, 1269, 1272, 1292, 1294, 3397, 3411, 3426.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 1.

$5,000	U. S 6s, '81, reg	86¾	100	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	s30 72
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	84⅞	100	do	s15 72
7,000	U. S. 5s, '71, coup	79	150	do	s8 72¼
5,000	U. S 5s, '74, coup	78¾	100	do	s10 72¼
3 000	Treas 12 ₱ c. Notes	102¾	300	do	s3 72¾
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	s10 41	100	do	b60 72¾
8 000	do	s10 42¾	50	do	c 72¾
4,000	do	c 41¾	300	Erie Railroad	23¾
12 000	do	s15 42¾	300	do	23⅝
1.000	do	41	50	do	s6 23¾
8,000	Va. State 6s	45¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	34¾
5,000	do	45¾	50	do	s60 34¾
1,000	do	45¾	50	Hudson River R.	34½
10,000	N.C. State 6s	s10 52¾	300	Harlem Railroad	10¾
2 000	do	53	20	Harlem R. Pref.	25¾
183,000	Mo. State 6s	s3 40¾	100	Reading Railroad	31¾
10.000	do	s5 40¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s10 41⅞
5.000	do	b30 40¾	150	do	42
2,000	La. State 6s	54	100	do	s10 42
2,000	do	s5 64¾	50	Panama R.	s30 102
2,000	Hud. R. 3d mt. bs.	80	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	c 68¾
2 000	do	79	100	do	s3 68¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b.	83 86	400	do	s10 67¾
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I. b.	71	300	do	s30 65¾
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	9	200	do	s30 66
1.000	Gal. & C. 1st m.	97¾	100	do	s2wk 68
5	Bank Commerce	19¾	50	do	s11 68
75	do	79¾	650	do	c 68¾
50	do	80	50	do	c 68⅞
40	Amer. Ex. Bank	79	100	do	c 69
40	Park Bank	86	40	Clev., Col. & C. R.	94
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	64½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 57¾
25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	55	175	Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾

MONDAY, June 3—A. M.

The English mails by the *America* at Boston to May 19, were delivered here on Saturday night. The Bank of England return shows a much larger loss of Bullion for the week than the telegraph reported (from a mistaken figure in *Wilmer & Smith,*) from Halifax. The decrease is £491,000, in place of £49,000; it grew out of the withdrawals of the week for shipment to the United States, and the fact led to the advance of the Bank's rate of interest to 6 ₱ cent. The opinions of the London financial authorities differ as to the probable extent and causes of the export of Gold to the United States. The *Shipping Gazette*, without apprehending serious mischief from the movement, argues that American Breadstuffs must continue to go forward, in large quantities, being wanted in England, which are in superabundance here, and that the exports of British fabrics to this country must continue small, while this drawback to British manufacturing trade is compensated in a good measure by increased exports to France, under the new commercial treaty with that country, just now demonstrating its practical effect. Already the scale of exports of British Goods to France shows an increase of five millions sterling or $25,000,000. The London *Times* looks for an early advance in the Exchange at New-York on London. That paper says:

"The BANK of England to-day have raised their rate of discount from 5 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 11th of April, to 6 per cent.

The movement was generally reported yesterday to be likely to take place, and it has, therefore, caused no alteration in prices. With regard to the necessity for it, no positive judgment can be formed until the weekly statement, which was in the hands of the Directors last evening, but which they withheld from the public till its practical value is almost gone, shall have made its appearance. There is reason to suppose, however, that the stock of specie will present a very heavy falling off, as, in addition to the total of nearly £600,000 sent to New-York, some of the silver lately purchased by the India Council has been delivered for exportation. It may therefore be presumed that the figures will, even according to precedent, justify the movement, which seems also to be shown to be legitimate by the fair demand that has prevailed to-day at the enhanced terms. At the same time there is every reason to believe that the American exchange quotations will soon exhibit a reaction, and that meanwhile the tendency will be favorable at all other points. Consequently no apprehension is entertained of anything like permanent pressure; and it is also satisfactory to state that, so far as the general trade of Europe is concerned, there are strong evidences that a decided recovery is becoming observable."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3 261 606	Increase	£16.764
Public depoelts	6 725.187	Increase	641 592
Other deposits	11 591.539	Decrease	479 372
Gov'ment securities	10,180 938	Decrease	92,000
Other securities	19 796 757	Increase	655,109
No.es unemployed	5,978.195	Decrease	337,820

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,042,790, being a decrease of £131,895; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,382,446, showing a decrease of £491,173 when compared with the preceding return.

In American Stocks in London, a better business is reported by several authorities. The Circular remarks of BARING have already been given by telegraph. Messrs. BELL say:

"There has been during the last week a brisk speculative business in American Securities, especially in Virginia 6 ₱ cent and Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, the former at prices varying from 47 to 49, the latter from 68 to 70. There has also been some activity in the market for Railroad Securities generally."

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	72 @ 74	74
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	48 @ 50	49½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. 7 ₱ cent do 1875	82 @ 83	
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid dis.	39 @ 38	38¾ ⅜ 38½ d
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	80 @ 82	
Do. (s. fd) 8s, '82	82 @ 84	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	80 @ 82	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c.con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c., '83	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	82 @ 80	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c., '83, assent.	74 @ 76	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	48 @ 52	
Do. shares, assented	21 @ 22	22 1½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	95 @ 97	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	80 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The general quotations of Breadstuffs were called dull in the Liverpool dispatch from Halifax, but the London report is 1s. higher for sound Foreign Wheat, and continued heavy receipts from this country were expected, either on English orders or on American account. The Cotton trade is reported dull, and the raw material lower. The anxiety of the trade in regard to the future supplies from the Southern States continued, but in less force on the market apparently; the stock in Liverpool of American descriptions being still quite large.

The California steamer arrived yesterday with the mails and treasure of May 11. The following is the Specie List for New-York:

Order	$2.500	Baker & Morrill	$5,101
Roberts, Mor'son & Co.	5,000	Metropolitan Bank	102 828
P. Naylor	10.000	Wells, Fargo & Co	121,300
J. H. Coghill	1,827	FROM ASPINWALL	
Neustadter Bro.	6,500	Jos. F. Joy, Sec'y	9 533
Order	12 870	M. Eschernis	1,070
J. G. Parker & Son	12.000	Handy & Everett	750
Russell, Bacon & Co.	4,800	Ribbon & Munos	2,300
Dubois & Vanderv'rt.	3 740	J. Herschfield	750
F. Baker	6,000	J. H. Ledgerwood & Co	860
Schelle Bros	6 435	J. Morrison & Co	427
J. Strauss & Co.	12,178	J. Keeler	400
J. Heller & Bro.	11,132	B. Howards & Sons	900
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	13 312	Horace Ripley	600
Janson, Fond & Co.	10 000	Colgate & Hoffman	400
Washb'n, Murine & Co.	1 600	Samuel L. Isaacs	500
A. W. Canfield	3 000		
Total			$313 211

The market advices by this arrival are, of course, anticipated by the Overland Express. We add, however, from the Circular of Messrs. COLEMAN, the following financial items:

"The market for Gold Bars has been exceedingly depressed. Soon after the departure of the last steamer, sales were made as low as 750 fine par. Large amounts have since been placed for refining or sent to the Mint for coinage, so that the amount offering is really not excessive, and will in all probability be required, should the news be favorable, at about 800 fine par. The low rate of Gold Bars has brought them into requisition for shipment to China. At 800 to 820 they are preferred to silver dollars at 8 ₱ cent. premium. Mexican Dollars are nominal at 8 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Bills have improved slightly, and may be quoted at 49¾@. Of United States Government Drafts, (alluded to in our last) about $80,000 remain in the market, and are held at 6 ₱ cent premium. The rates for Sight Exchange on the East for the steamer to-morrow are not entirely settled. In the early part of the week, 8 ₱ cent premium was demanded by some drawers, but at the present moment 5 ₱ cent. is the leading rate, though 6 ₱ cent. is required by one or two parties."

The trade of the past week was on a large scale in the receipts sales and exports of flour and grain. A large daily business continues on the Corn Exchange, and prices continue well supported, considering the immediate and prospective volume of receipts from the West. The currency at Chicago is at last assuming something like a Specie basis, and no further serious interruption to the movement of grain at and from that point, from this cause, is looked for. It is satisfactory to find that already large sums are being sent from New-York in Gold and from the best class of Banks in Ohio and Indiana, in sound and redeemable Bank Notes into Illinois, to take the place of the recent local currency, which broke down to the extent of nearly four-fifths the Free Banks of issue with the fall of Southern State Stocks, upon which the circulation was based. The liquidation of this paper is now going on rapidly, by the withdrawal and sale of the pledged securities, and it is fortunate that the present demand, at the reduced figures of 40@45 per cent. for Virginia, Tennesees, &c., is such on our Stock Exchange as to make the process a cash operation, though, of course, at a serious sacrifice to the recent holders of the paper. At the rate of daily sales of these Stocks, induced by the disposition at home and abroad to speculate in them at low figures, the amounts held at Springfield, large as they have been supposed to be, must soon be absorbed. Two months ago, the Virginias thus held were reduced to $1,100,000; Missouris, $2,025,000, and Tennessees, $3,300,000; since when, the withdrawals have been on a very considerable scale, and are now facilitated by the expiration of the notice of the Bank Commissioners to the Bankers to make good the deficiency in their pledged values. Henceforth, all holders of the discredited currency, presenting sums to the Auditor equal to $1,000, or more, of the State Bonds, can withdraw the latter, in exchange, at the scaled value of the same; that is, at such a rate as would cover the whole amount of the paper to be redeemed. The Domestic Exchanges are thus in a way to be speedily relieved of a serious incubus upon collections from, and trade with, the important State of Illinois.

The Trade of the week in Imports is reported partial and generally unsatisfactory, although the movement in some description of Dry Goods, and in the leading articles in the Grocery line (at low figures for Sugar) is reported something better since the active resumption of Canal and Lake Navigation. The current Import entries are quite inconsiderable in Dry Goods, but on a fair scale in General Foreign Merchandise, some articles of which, however, come to a poorer market than they might find in Europe, and their reexportation from Bond is likely to increase as the Summer advances. The Entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,835,508, against $2,982,306 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,637,590, against $1,717,631 same week last season. No clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last season showed an Export of Specie of $1,719,000. The Import of English Gold for the week is $1,814,000 direct into New-York, and $1,300,000 by the *America* at Boston, to be delivered here to-day. The Specie paid into the Sub-Treasury in the course of the week, on account of the New Loan is about $6,000,000 drawn from the Banks, while the net decrease on the Specie average of the latter to be made up this afternoon will probably be about half this sum, leaving them, say thirty-six and a half millions against $39,622,000 on last Monday's average. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $11,486,789 against $6,886,003 at the close of the previous week. As intimated above, a liberal share of the Gold from England is likely to be infused, after recoinage, into the currency of Illinois, where it of right should go in part payment of the Flour and Grain now coming and yet to come forward from Chicago. The Exchanges on London have ruled nominally steady in Bankers' notes, say 105½@106, while Merchant bills, drawn against Produce, are much the same on actual sales, say 103 to 104½, as before the five millions in Gold recently at hand came in to the relief of the market. Money is a little better employed at Bank on Government Securities, but otherwise dull, rating from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on choice discounts. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$32,435,000
Foreign Gold direct	28,558,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	6,824,000
Total since 1st July	$67,817,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,487,000

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the official Custom house returns of Trade for the month of May, and with them our tables for eleven months of the fiscal year, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks, of the movement in Imports and Exports.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	88@86⅝
New-York Central	71⅛@72¾ a 72¾
New-York and Erie	21⅛@23⅛
Reading	30¾@31
Rock Island	31½@35
Michigan Guaranteed	25@25⅛
Michigan Southern	11¼@11⅜
Michigan Central	41¼@42
Toledo	21⅜@23¼
Galena	56⅞@58@57⅜
Illinois Central	66@71¢68⅝
Panama	103@103 s
Pacific Mail	61¼@65@64⅛
Missouris	40⅜@41⅝@40
Virginias	47⅛@45
Tennessees	43⅜@41
Hudson River	34@34⅛
Harlem Preferred	25¼@25⅜
Burrington and Quincy	54⅛@55
Harlem, Common	10⅜@10⅜

The dealings on the Stock Exchange through the past week were comparatively free from excitement, the chief features being the continued demand, in settlement of maturing contracts, for Illinois Central shares, the transfers of which reopened on Saturday, and the very heavy sales from day to day of the Border State Stocks. The former, after selling early in the week at 71 ₱ cent. for the opening, closed 68½@68⅝ on Saturday, after the settlements of the day, (which embraced contracts falling due during the temporary closing of the books,) were through with. The orders to buy Missouris, Virginias and Tennessees continued quite free, and from various quarters, but were not more than equal in the aggregate to the supplies from the West, drawn from the Illinois and Wisconsin Banking Departments. Virginias and Tennessees closed at a decline of 2 ₱ cent. from the rates of Saturday week, and Missouris after rising to 41½ ₱ cent. left off at 40 ₱ cent. In Government Stocks of the old 5 ₱ cent. issues and Treasury paper of the last January issue there was a fair inquiry at steady rates, while the Loan of 1881, a new issue of which to the amount of $7,300,000 has just been awarded, fell off 1@1½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central and Erie the improvement is about 1 ₱ cent., and in Rock Island and Pacific Mail 3@3½ ₱ cent. Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo also closed firmer than the previous week, but without decided speculative activity. On Saturday only one session of the Exchange was held, the members leaving the Street early in the afternoon in compliment to the Seventh Regiment National Guard, on their return from the Capital. The general market left off dull. There is considerable disposition inside the Board, and to some extent on the Street, to *Bear* the market on account of the pending Civil War and its supposed influence on general trade and Money affairs of the country; but as the practical facts in regard to Railway traffic, the receipts and exports of Domestic Produce, and the price of Money since the commencement of hostilities are, if anything, in the opposite direction, the *Bull* feeling at the Board, and the orders, (though of a moderate character,) from outside quarters, are about equal to the current offerings of most of the Stocks. One of the theories indulged by sellers against the market is, that the applications for War loans by a number of the Free States of the North and Northwest, as well as by the General Government, must make Money scarce, as they probably would if the Money were to be spent in Europe or disbursed in the enemy's country, or these new Loans were to be drawn out of the hands of private capitalists and from the Banks of the country, to be prejudice of, and in competition, with an active general trade. But nearly the whole expenditure of the war being at home, and the major part of it in our neighborhood, at or within a few hundred miles of this Money centre; and as the current demands of trade upon the Banks are much below their ability to accommodate it, it is difficult to see how the effect can be immediately serious upon the market for Money, even to the extent, by comparison, with the Mexican War of 1846-'48, when Money was repeatedly below 7 ₱ cent., and Treasury paper at a premium, for conversion into the Funded 6 ₱ cent. Stock of Funded Stock of 1867.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium
28.. Philadelphia	Par.	28.. Louisville	2⅜@2
31.. Boston	Par	28.. Detroit	1 @1¼
31.. Baltimore	⅛@⅜	29.. Cincinnati	⅛@⅜
31.. Washington	3 @3½	30.. Pittsburgh	2¼@3
29.. Chicago	very scarce	30.. Canada	⅜@⅞
28.. Milwaukee	7 @7½	28.. Ashland, Ohio	1 @1½
29.. Cleveland	1 @1⅜	28.. Evansville, In	1 @1½
28.. St. Louis	14 @15		

The Anthracite Coal shipments from all the regions sum up for last week, as follows:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	38,417	759 915	37 490	674 516
Schuyl. Canal	48,687	349,876	33 989	279,167
L. Val. R. R.	12,230	351 142	13.673	363,230
Lehigh Canal	36,370	223,745	30,838	178 668
Scranton &	17,600	289 100	21,178	208,932
Do. North	5.665	65 522	6 480	86,983
Penna Coal Co.	27 026	53 262	22 689	91 463
Del. & Hud. Co.	26 566	98,797	25,892	91 464
Wyoming S.	——	36,342	——	36,528
Broad Top	4.286	72,549	5.078	68 573
Shamokin	5,066	55 851	6,159	65.993
Trevorton	——	32 103	——	17 636
Sh. Mt., H. T.	——	23 621	——	27,935
Lykens Valley	——	19 223	——	24 935
Total	212,301	2,386 898	203,344	2,289,933

American and the English Money Market.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The sudden decline in the Exchange at New-York to 103¾, and the recommencement of large bullion shipments from this country—the two last packets having taken out nearly £600,000 in gold—have, we find, produced a feverish state of anxiety in monetary circles as regards the future state of the discount market. The rates for accommodation have, consequently, advanced—the lowest quotation for the best short paper in Lombard street being now 5¾ ₱ cent.—and holders of capital, almost generally, have become very cautious in making advances upon long-dated bills. It must, we imagine, be clear to every commercial man that, under our present monetary laws, so much condemned by some persons, the price of money must of necessity be regulated by the amount of gold held by the Bank of England; hence, it follows that a rapid decrease in the supply of bullion must result in a higher range in the charges for accommodation throughout the country. The question, then, for us to consider, is—are there any reasonable grounds for assuming that money will be much dearer than it now is, and that, as a consequence, our Export Trade will be crippled from want of adequate means to carry it on successfully? It is a remarkable fact that, upon these two points a great amount of ignorance prevails. The *Times* seems to regard the large exports of gold to America as a matter which must speedily come to an end, and it argues that if America declines to take our goods and produce, except on the basis of a ruinously high tariff, so shall we decline to purchase American exports. Now, we may safely state that no greater fallacy than this was ever published. America, be it observed, *may* do without the produce of the looms of Lancashire, and the broad cloths of Leeds, Huddersfield, &c., more especially if the producing powers in the Northern States should increase; but our direct Import trade with America is widely different from a demand for manufactured commodities. What does it consist of? The absolute necessaries of life, without which we should not only have positive scarcity, but prices at a ruinously high point. *The result of our late harvest has compelled us to import wheat, flour, maize, and various other articles almost equally necessary, and even now it is by no means clear that we are in a position, notwithstanding the opening of the navigation in the Baltic, to say that we have "enough and to spare." But the magnitude of our Import Trade with the United States appears to have been lost sight of; yet it is that very magnitude which has produced so heavy a balance against us during the last six or seven months.* How stands the matter in reference to the imports of breadstuffs alone? Since the 1st of September last to the latest dates we have purchased of America nearly 1,800,000 barrels of flour, 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 6,600,000 bushels of Indian corn, against very limited quantities in the previous season. This wonderful influx of food has reduced the exchanges to a low point, and compelled us to send away large quantities of gold in return. *Assuming, for the sake of argument, that our next harvest will be a most abundant one, and that we shall not be compelled to import large supplies of food, we are not justified in saying that our Export Trade to the States will improve,* whilst the present high tariff duties are levied upon our manufactures; in point of fact, it seems to us that that Trade, once so important and profitable to all engaged in it, will, especially if the war with the Southern States should continue, dwindle down to a miserably low point. Let us see how that Trade fared in April last, and we are able to trace its decay from some valuable statistics published by a Liverpool firm. They are in the form of a comparison with several previous years, embracing April only, and run thus:

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL IN APRIL.

	Cottons.—Plain. Yards.	Dyed and printed. Yards.
1857	4,714,492	4,236,145
1858	2 217,624	4,204 731
1859	3,385.101	4,692,955
1860	2,932 615	5,450,048
1861	483 715	2,8 9,147
	Cotton Yarn. Pounds.	Linen. Yards.
1857	1,263 399	1,273,238
1858	15,000	1,371,083
1859	44,341	3,128 585
1860	50,809	1,737,327
1861	16,722	274,024
	Blankets. Woolens, and Worsted. Value.	Silk and Silk Mixtures. Value.
1857	£107,683	£23 512
1858	92 935	25,654
1859	210,823	30 570
1860	155,137	23,244
1861	73,132	11 198

How far we have been correct in our condemnation of Mr. MORRILL's Tariff meas

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—AN HEIRESS; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reconnoisance of Company B, Second Cavalry, on Saturday morning last, which extended into the town of Fairfax Court house, was, as we surmised, preliminary to the permanent occupation of that place. Three regiments of Federal troops proceeded there yesterday, and took quiet possession—the fifteen hundred rebel troops reported as being stationed there having taken position in some other and more safe quarter. These three regiments are to be immediately followed by others—enough, of course, to insure the permanent occupation of the place, which is of considerable strategic importance. The occupation of this town by our troops was preceded by another brilliant episode of the war, which probably had something to do with the precipitancy with which the rebel troops had left, and in which Company B, of the Second Cavalry, were again the principal actors. It will be recollected that on the occasion of their first dash into the town, on Saturday morning, they lost two of their men, who were taken prisoners by the rebels. It being understood that the rebels had threatened to hang these men yesterday morning, their comrades determined to attempt their rescue, and accordingly the company again proceeded to the town, and ascertaining by some means where the men were confined, they charged through the streets, rescued them, and brought them back to camp in triumph.

Details of the second attack on the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek have now reached us. The first attack, as we have before stated, was made on Friday, and lasted two hours—the *Thomas Freeborn*, the *Anacosta* and another small vessel being engaged. The second attack took place on Saturday, and the *Pawnee* took part in it. In the interval between the two engagements the rebel batteries, which were very much damaged on the first day, had been repaired, and a considerable body of rebel troops, estimated at two thousand strong, had been concentrated for their support. The action, which continued about four hours, was commenced by the *Freeborn*, but the *Pawnee* and *Anacosta* were also soon engaged. The firing from the batteries was very brisk, but the "shooting" was bad, but very few of their shots striking the vessels, and nobody on board being hurt. On shore, however, the damage was very considerable, the railroad dépôt and buildings being demolished, the batteries being badly knocked about, and quite a number of the rebels being killed—at least ten or twelve—while the wounded must have been numerous. The next demonstration against these batteries will undoubtedly be by a naval and land force combined, which will insure not only the silence, but the capture of the guns, several of which are believed to be rifled cannon.

We have this morning, also, further particulars of the skirmish at Williamsport, Md., mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It appears that the collision was occasioned by another attempt on the part of the rebels across the Potomac to get possession of the ferry-boat at Williamsport, with the intention of appropriating it to their own use, to facilitate marauding on the Maryland side. The Union company at Williamsport, however, were on the lookout, and after warning the rebels to desist in their attempt at robbery, fired upon them. The fire was returned, and the skirmish continued for about an hour—resulting in three or four of the rebels being wounded, one of them seriously, while nobody was injured on the part of the Marylanders. It was expected that another attempt to capture the boat would be made last night, but the Unionists, meantime, received considerable reinforcements, including one or two pieces of artillery, which would render the attempt "extra hazardous."

Everything was quiet, yesterday, at Alexandria, not even a rum or of a startling character being put afloat to break the Sabbath stillness. The reign of quiet being liable at any moment to be interrupted, however, the *Pocahontas* is anchored in the Potomac, opposite the city, ready at a moment's notice to land a park of heavy field artillery, and to cooperate, with her own guns, with the forces on shore. The statement is made that another Zouave was shot on Saturday night, at Cloud's Mills, but this is probably only a repetition of the story of Friday night.

An arrival at Baltimore, from Fortress Monroe, on the 1st inst., places us in possession of later advices from that point. The only movement of importance going on was the transportation of heavy cannon over the Rip-Raps, situated between the fortress and the opposite shore, and commanding the channel on the other side. Between the Rip-Raps and the shore the water is very shoal—so much so, that vessels of the lightest draft cannot pass without difficulty. The encampments were being rapidly brought into a condition of military order and discipline. The nearest point at which there was any considerable collection of rebel forces, except at Sewall's Point, was believed to be Yorktown, twenty-seven miles distant. About four thousand were collected there, and it was thought probable that a stand was to be made there, as the slave-owners in York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City Counties, had been obliged to send thither half their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on intrenchments. Outrages upon those suspected in the least degree of sympathy with the Federal Government were of daily occurrence. One gentleman residing half way between Yorktown amd Hampton, had been obliged to leave behind thirty thousand dollars' worth of property, and fled to Newport News for protection.

In efficiency of weapons, and amount and quality of munitions of war, if not in the number of men, the Government is determined to be more than a match for the rebels at Fort Pickens. The steamer *Thomas Swann*, Capt. LAYFIELD, left this port for that point yesterday, having on board eight rifled cannon of heavy calibre, twenty-five hundred bombs, twenty-five hundred balls, and a quantity of other ammunition and stores, besides forty thousand feet of lumber. This last item looks as though the Government entertained the idea of making a permanent stop on Santa Rosa Island.

The Confederates have added the art of mail-robbing to their manifold other accomplishments. The Western mails, coming East on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were yesterday seized by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and the mail-car was entirely emptied of its contents. If they expected to gain any knowledge of Government movements and intentions by such an operation, they were doubtless mistaken. It is probable, however, that the act was one simply of plunder.

The schooner *Lynchburg*, of Richmond, Va., recently mentioned in our advices from Fortress Monroe as having been captured by the gun-boat *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade, arrived at this port, yesterday, in charge of Prize-master J. B. GORDON, Acting Master of the United States flag ship *Cumberland*. The *Lynchburg* left Rio Janeiro on the 23d of April for Richmond, and had on board 3,050 bags of coffee.

Government continues to strengthen its blockading force by the purchase of such steamers as may be made available for gun-boats. The steamship *Illinois*, well known to our mercantile and traveling communities as having been engaged in both the European and California trade, has now been purchased, and on Saturday evening left this port for the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where she will undergo the necessary changes to fit her for her new service.

The First Regiment of Maine, under command of Col. JACKSON, eight hundred and fifty rank and file, passed through this City yesterday, and proceeded to Washington. It was one of the finest bodies of men which have made their appearance in our streets, and their drill is pronounced, by competent military judges, to be very superior. They were suitably received by the sons of Maine resident here, and a fine flag was presented to them.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th of May, with the mails, passengers and treasure—only $373,211 in amount—from San Francisco on the 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. The California news, as usual, has been anticipated by the Pony Express, but various details of interest, relating to the condition of feeling throughout the State regarding our National troubles, will be found in the letters of our correspondents, given elsewhere. The revolution in New Granada was rapidly approaching the State of Panama, and great apprehension was felt that Gen. NIETO, at the head of a considerable body of Liberals, would invade the State. To ward off such a calamity, it was understood that the Governor of Panama had given assurances that he would recognize the cause of MOSQUERA as soon as the latter should gain possession of Bogota—an event which was expected soon to take place. This would, no doubt, insure the final success of the revolutionary cause.

The Stock Market left off dull on Saturday, after large sales of Missouris at 40½., and some further settlements in Illinois Central at 69@68¾ ₱ cent. The closing price of New-York Central, 72¾ ₱ cent. No alteration in Money or Foreign Exchange rates.

Foreign Friends and Foes.

Through our correspondence and the journals brought by the *America*, we are admitted to a more decisive view of the state of European sentiment. Events here had attained a consistency which had chrystalized opinions there; and in sitting down to the solution of this important problem we do so without the vexatious consciousness of the absence of any essential elements. The case is fully before us. We have only to pass upon it.

The temper of the British mind is disclosed with the utmost frankness. That the English Government, and the English aristocratic and middle classes have no cordial sympathy with our Government, and incline decidedly to the cause of the rebels, is demonstrated not only by the Royal Proclamation, but by the debates in both Houses of Parliament, and by the aggregate tone of English journalism. The declaration of neutrality is admitted by nearly every editorial comment to be a blow in favor of the insurrection. It is conceded that any declaration whatever would have this leaning; but the one actually published, enhanced its offensive quality by the eager haste with which it was issued; by its effect in closing the English market for arms to our loyal people, who had just appeared as buyers, while the rebels had been permitted to perfect their armament without molestation; by its *intended* mischievous effect in driving from our navy, all British subjects, who compose so important a proportion of the force in that arm of the service. The moral effect is also distinctly recognized as encouraging the rebellion; and as aggrieving, at a moment of presumed weakness, a Government upon which the British Queen, and Cabinet, and people had, to the last preceding moment, been lavishing professions of grateful friendship. For all these unpleasant interpretations of the act in question, we are indebted to English journals, which nevertheless commend the proclamation as a necessary measure; and one which does credit to the impartial judgment of those in power. There are very strong reasons for regarding the mass of English people, a mass the majority of whom have no share in the conduct of public affairs, owing to the freehold qualification of voters, as having perfect identity of feeling with the people of the North. But all above this stratum, having thoroughly saturated their prescriptive dislike to America with the sophistries of secession, condemn the war of self-preservation our Government is waging, as being a gratuitous and sanguinary attempt to coerce a brave people into submission to a rule they have an indefeasible right to throw off. All, in fact, that goes to the composition of a Secessionist here, enters into the material of an English aristocratic sympathizer with the rebels.

While we thus reluctantly discover reasons for resuming our traditional jealousy of the parent country, which previous events had tended to efface, we are in some degree compensated by the gratifying evidence that France is still the considerate and loyal ally she has proved herself throughout our national history. In France there is hardly sufficient dissent in the Press or in public or private declarations, in regard to our contest, to destroy perfect unanimity. The Emperor has omitted no occasion of protesting his friendship for our Government and his desire for the maintenance of the Union. His Ministers and household so well understand the direction of his opinions, as to venture assurances to our representatives, that any plan by which the French Government can be made instrumental in repressing the rebellion, will cheerfully be put in practice. Nor need we be at a loss in explaining this disposition. The Government of England is oligarchic and intensely hostile to the Democratic principle of universal suffrage. Not merely the hold of the aristocracy upon power, but its very existence, is dependent upon the denial of this privilege to the people. The leaders of the old reform party realized this danger as sensibly as the conservatives; and hence, notwithstanding ten years of successive pledges solemnly given by Whig and Tory alike that the franchise should be extended, the Whig Cabinet has just postponed the subject indefinitely. And in the defence of their selfish intrenchments, the aristocracy has been maddened by the perpetual reference to America as the exemplar of the perfect working of popular suffrage; and has grown as weary and vindictive as the Athenian hater of ARISTIDES the Just. France, on the other hand, is the utmost possible realization in Europe of Democratic theories. All power is, in name at least, derived immediately from the entire people. Whatever modification the principle receives in practice, the right of the people to self-government is the foundation of the Empire. Universal suffrage is the source, directly or indirectly, of all official position. There is no privileged class standing between the people and the representative they have seated upon the throne. Granting a far larger share of power delegated to the Chief of the French Government, the analogy between the fundamental ideas of the French system and of our own is far more striking than any between America and England; and we have naturally to expect a proportionate exhibition of sympathy. And it is needless to add that no antithesis could be more thorough than that between the self-imposed Government of Montgomery, defiant of the popular will, and the Government of France, founded scrupulously upon it.

The inference to which these reflections lead us, though causing infinite regret, may as well be accepted squarely. From France we may expect the treatment due us from a faithful ally and vindicator of public law and order. From England, until the people shall, as they ultimately will, by one of those sublime and tranquil revolutions which are peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon, dethrone their aristocratic masters, we may expect covert hostility and every obstacle to a successful vindication of our Government, short of open warfare, or acts that may lead to open warfare. Until we shall have reëstablished our national unity, and demonstrated the power of our people, none of those flattering advances, founded upon an estimate of the value of an American alliance, in the event of a war with NAPOLEON III, will probably be repeated. Having satisfied herself that reconstruction is impossible, such attentions would be thrown away. But when the error shall be corrected, and we shall claim rightfully of mankind the credit due to our success in demonstrating that a popular government is not powerless, or a failure, the really inestimable value of our national friendship will be understood; and it can never again be given to England.

Will Spain be able to retain Dominica?

The comedy which General DON PEDRO DE SANTANA has just played for the benefit of Spain, is over. The Republic of San-Domingo is no more. The palaces and public monuments over which, not long since, waved the flag of independence and the emblems of freedom, have been stripped of their patriotic insignia, and replaced by the Spanish flag. The hall of the representatives of the people, in which the voice of no foreigner had been heard for over thirty years, now sounds under the measured steps of the Spanish sentinel, and its echoes repeat the clattering of his armor. To complete this work of debasement, SANTANA has declared, in an address to the people, that ties of consanguinity on one hand, the peace and prosperity of the Republic on the other, had compelled the majority to give up the constitution of the country, and to surrender to the Spanish Queen. But the hypocrisy of such a language has deceived no one. At the very moment the address of SANTANA was published, JOSE-MARIA CABRAL, the Commander of the Dominican army, the General who defeated SOULOUQUE in 1855, was issuing an appeal to the nation, in which he said: SANTANA has sold the Republic—to-morrow we we shall be slaves,—let us rise to the voice of freedom, etc. * * * Unfortunately his voice was stifled in the outcry of the Spanish troops, and by the shouts of the Spanish emigrants, brought from the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, by the care of SANTANA, who has been rewarded with the great cross of ISABELLA, for his services in this affair.

This protest of the friends of the independence of Dominica has since received the unanimous support of the Haytians, indignant as they naturally are at the conduct of SANTANA, whom they regard as a traitor, subject, in virtue of the Dominican Constitution, to the penalty of death. The *Moniteur Haitien* and *l'Opinion Nationale*, of Port-au-Prince, accuse him of having forged the vote by which he has adroitly shirked the responsibility of the cession to Spain, and urge the Dominicans to resort to arms in vindication of their sacrificed rights; promising, if they do so, the assistance of the Haytian Republic. President GEFFRARD himself speaks in the same vein. In an address to the inhabitants of Dominica he protests, in the name of the Haytian people, against the alienation of the eastern part of Hayti, and expresses the hopes that the Dominicans will soon rise and cast off the Spanish yoke.

This paper is followed by another one in which he, as President of the Republic of Hayti, complains bitterly of the Spanish Government, with which, he says, the utmost friendship had hitherto existed. By what right, upon what claim has the Government of Madrid acted in this affair? This is what President GEFFRARD carefully examines. He shows that for over twenty-five years Spain has ceased to possess any right whatever upon the eastern part of the Island; that her recognition of the Dominican Republic is recorded in the diplomatic archives of both countries; that she treated her as an independent Government, and that to admit her right upon any part of the Island is tantamount to recognizing similar rights upon Mexico, Peru and Columbia.

Such are the principal features of the little drama which has just been acted in the Island of San Domingo. To create a fictitious population by means of Spanish emigration recruited in the neighboring countries,—to discard the natives from the polls,—to bribe by promises of offices the officials of the Republic,—to frighten by the prospect of inward disturbances and financial difficulties the pliable conscience of the land-owners,—to make Spanish soldiers vote, and with their bayonets control the ballot-box,—to keep the native troops closed up in their barracks when the Spanish flag was raised,—such have been some of the acts by means of which the Spanish Government has secretly, through the agency of SANTANA, brought San Domingo under its yoke.

Will she succeed in her attempts to destroy the Republic and retain it as a colonial dependency? This is more than doubtful. England and France can have no interest in the aggrandizement of Spain in the West Indies, and as San Domingo was formerly and is still, in virtue of a treaty, a French Colony, in which the French language is spoken by the majority of the people, there is very little doubt that the French Government, in view of its former rights, will, unless amply compensated, oppose the annexation. But this reason is not the only one which will prevent the Spaniards from accomplishing their designs. Civil war is raging among the Dominicans. Gen. CABRAL has fortified himself in one of the five cities which have remained faithful to the Republic, and the ranks of his troops are daily increasing. Before long he will receive the assistance of the Haytians, and their force added to his will enable him to march against SANTANA, who has been elected Captain-General and Commander of the Spanish troops on that island. Several cities in the interior have refused to hoist the Spanish flag, and elements of civil war are rife everywhere. No doubt now exists that there is a strong party hostile to annexation, and that this party is relying upon some foreign support to take the initiative and preserve the integrity of the Republic. Shall it be left to itself and receive no encouragement from abroad? Will it be said that a slave-trading nation, who, whatever may be her present promises, is led by her colonial system to maintain and establish Slavery, shall invade a neutral Power without our protesting against such an act, or helping those who would like to drive her off? It is only necessary to mention such facts to assure ourselves that our Government will raise its voice in favor of the faithful Dominicans, and do in the matter all that is conformable to the justice of their cause and to the honor and security of the United States.

One of their Errors.

The Southern people cling with the tenacity of desperation to the idea that England is yet to exert her power in aid of secession. They imagine that cotton is an overwhelming necessity—a sort of destiny from which she cannot escape, and which will compel her, whether she will or not, to send her navy to their assistance. A leading New-Orleans paper says:

"England must have cotton. The four millions of operatives dependent upon the cotton-spindles must have bread, and to supply this, they must have work. Cotton is a necessity with England, and self-preservation will require her to keep Southern ports open. * * * * She will scatter the blockading fleet like chaff."

This reliance of the South upon the traditional selfishness of England, or upon any fancied necessity on her part for cotton strong enough to impel her into open war with the United States, is one of the vagaries of the Southern mind. If England wants cotton to supply her spindles, she also wants customers for her fabrics. If Manchester must be supplied with the raw material, Birmingham and Leeds, and Sheffield, the iron foundries of Wales, as well as Manchester itself, must have purchasers for their wares. The one is just as much a necessity as the other. If lack of supplies of cotton will create distress in Manchester, the withdrawal of purchasers from Leeds and Birmingham, and Sheffield, will create quite as much distress in those localities.

The twenty millions of the loyal States are among the best customers of England, as an examination of her commercial balance sheets will show. There is no port in the world to which England sends so large an amount of the proceeds of her industry as to New-York, no nation with whom the aggregate of her traffic is so large as with the Northern States. There is no other country from which she receives so large an amount of breadstuffs and other supplies, save cotton alone, as from the Northern States. We pay her hundreds of millions of dollars for her wares, and supply her with hundreds of millions in value of grain and other food for her people. England can better do without the usual supplies of cotton for a season than to dispense with these mutual interchanges of commerce and trade. The interests of the two countries are too closely blended, to allow of their being violently sundered now, without creating a shock that would thrill with tremendous power through all the nerves of both. Looking, therefore, to her commercial prosperity, selfishness alone, to say nothing of the sacredness of treaty obligations, or the sanctions of national law, would prevent England from any active interference in behalf of the revolted States, for such interference would at once involve her in a war with the United States.

Glimpses of Camp-Life.

A very intelligent report on the condition of the Massachusetts troops at Fortress Monroe, written by a private ("a Boston lawyer, bossed by an Irish corporal") of one of the regiments there, at the request of Gov. ANDREW, furnishes some valuable information concerning the health and comfort of the militia now at that fort. The physical well-being of soldiers—their diet, dress, rest, accommodations, etc.—is proved to be an element of such controlling influence in a campaign, as to make very welcome any glimpses into the actual *régime* of camp-life.

Rations are described as, in quantity, all that could be desired. The staple food had been coffee, baker's bread, salt pork or beef, changed at times by beans or rice soup—fish but once, and fresh meat not more than ten times up to date of report. The writer states that the men were very desirous that their rations of salt pork, which they had had so much more than other meats, should be varied by ham or, if practicable, by fresh meat. Coffee they had had twice a day a great portion of the time; and though it would be unfair to carry physiologic generalizations as to the effects of the aromatic bean into the new conditions created by camp-life, yet it may safely be said that this is too much for health, and it is very sensibly remarked in the report that "either tea or chocolate, the latter being commended by medical men for nutritious and health-promoting qualities, should be substituted in part for coffee." It is satisfactory to learn that the State authorities have met these wants in recent consignments. A quantity of dried apples which had been sent by the State and served several times, are made the subject of a very warm eulogy. No article of food had been furnished to the soldiers so agreeable to the appetite, and so conducive to the health, particularly desirable in the absence of vegetables, and where salt pork and coffee had so large a place in their rations. Potatoes, much relished, they had had but few times. The soldiers generally desired molasses to eat upon their bread, and some were in the habit of buying it at the sutler's. That desire is enforced by dietetic reasons, and had been recently answered by a large consignment. Some excellent cheese had been served a few times and was much liked; but no butter; though, in the warm season that is approaching, and particularly as molasses is to be furnished, the lack would be much less severely felt. It should be added that the cooking, except the baking of bread, is done by some member of each company, (who is thereby exempted from other duty,) selected by its members, generally, or by its officer, and is changed if proved incompetent. Of course under such an arrangemont there must be various grades of excellence in cooking in the different companies.

During camp-life, conveniences were secured the longer they remained. At first they were in tent, slept only in their blankets, had their cooking done out of doors with an open fire, ate their meat with their fingers, and even without plates. Most of the soldiers were furnished with mattresses, though others extemporized them by sewing their two blankets together and filling them with straw, thus making a bed for two. As to clothing, the deficiency that attended the hasty departure of the Massachusetts troops had been remedied by an arrival of pantaloons and shoes sent by the State. They had been amply provided with woolen shirts and drawers and the State overcoats had answered their purpose well. The season for that section of the country had been unusually cold, May not differing much from the same month in more northern latitudes. It was thought that the Havelock sun cap would be of advantage in the summer time, protecting particularly the back of the neck, and especially on a march, though hitherto there had been no heat requiring their general use. It is also added that straw hats and India rubber capes and blankets had been recently forwarded by the State authorities.

The writer concludes with the gratifying observation that "although the men were taken without surgical examination, and not yet learned in the arts of camp-life, or acclimated to the new latitude, the hospital returns will not show more cases of sickness than among the same number of persons at home, and the health of the men is one of the best tests of their usage."

Let it never be forgotten that the fit physical regimen of troops during the expectant seasons which make up the greater portion of all campaigns, requires an order of mind in no wise inferior to that demanded for the gaining of battles. The achievement of this end needs a rare combination of mental and moral qualities, and there will be great satisfaction to feel that it is adequately attended to.

On the Look-out for Cotton.

The cotton manufacturers of England seem to be sorely puzzled in regard to American affairs, and the prospect of securing food for their spindles from this country. They have not fully convinced themselves that the seceding States are sincere in their rebellion, or that the loyal States are in earnest in suppressing it by physical force. They have not yet learned that negotiation is at an end, the day of compromises past. They have not realized the fact that our complications have at last narrowed down to the stern and hard arbitrament of the sword. The London *News* says:

"Manufacturers and shippers at present do not know what to be at. The American crisis is overshadowing our industry. The whole of the cotton trade is involved in uncertainty in an especial degree. We do not know whether the usual and necessary quantity of cotton will be grown; and if it be grown, we do not know whether it will be permitted to reach us. We do not know yet whether there is really to be war in America. Everything, it is true, points in that direction, but in the cotton trade, in the corn trade, in the metal trade, in all branches of our manufactures, in the Money Market, and in the Stock Exchange, there is a general indisposition to do business, principally because the idea has continued to float through men's minds that the American difficulty, after all that has been said and done, may prove susceptible of arrangement by other means than that of a long and desolating civil war."

The truth is, the cotton dealers of Liverpool and the spinners of Manchester may as well make up their minds to look elsewhere than to the Southern ports of this country for their supplies for the next year or two. Rebellion is not congenial to the growth of the cotton plant, nor is the rigid blockade of the Southern coast, which the Government will certainly maintain, promotive of the export of cotton bales. We regret as much as our Trans-Atlantic fellow-sufferers can, the condition of things in this country; but bad as it is, so far as the cotton-trade is concerned, it is likely to continue. The folly of secession has become chronic in the Southern mind, and though its cure may be regarded as entirely certain, it will require time for its accomplishment.

That folly is sufficiently illustrated in the above extract. Laboring under the delusion that they possessed a permanent monopoly of the cotton culture, and knowing how essential the proceeds of that culture were to the prosperity of the great nations of the world, they leaped to the conclusion that it was only necessary to cut loose from the Union to secure to themselves inexhaustible sources of wealth. They could, when their independence should have been established, open their ports to all nations. They could at once fix the price at which their great staple should be sold, and that at which foreign wares should be purchased. The necessities of Manchester would compel submission to any exaction, in order to procure supplies of the raw material. And the necessities of Paisley and Leeds for a market would compel submission to any reduction in the price of imports. Taxation, to meet the wants of Government, would be avoided, by a levy of duties upon exports, the burden of which they argued would fall upon the foreign purchaser. Thus the Cotton States were to prosper and grow rich at the expense of other nations, the terms of trade with whom they would have the power to dictate. Slaves, employed without pay, whose subsistence required but small outlay, would do all the labor, and if these were likely to fail, the wilds of Africa, through the revival of the Slave-trade, would furnish a supply commensurate with every want. Upon this theory the Gulf States plunged into revolt, and seduced a portion of the northern Slave States, through sympathies growing out of kindred institutions, to join in the great conspiracy. Cotton they said is king, whose sceptre rules the world, forgetting how in the changes and mutations of human affairs, the location of its throne and the centre of its power might be changed.

The demonstrations now furnished by Europe, and especially England, are giving this theory to the winds. This senseless rebellion, while it shortened the present supplies of cotton at Manchester, opened the eyes of the English people to the danger of relying upon any one source for this article, so absolutely necessary to their prosperity. They have cast about for other means of meeting this, their great want.

By a reference to our news columns, it will be seen that, in the British Parliament, numerous petitions on this subject have been presented, and among them one signed by 2,300 persons, praying, in view of the probable diminution of supplies growing out of the complications in this country, that the House adopt such measures as will contribute to the agricultural and commercial resources of India, so as to enable that country to compete, on fair terms, with America. In answer to these petitions, the Government is diverting its attention to the subject with earnestness, while individual enterprise is moving with energy in the same direction.

Before two years shall have expired, the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the South will be effectually destroyed, by these efforts, and the Southern States will find one consequence of their wickedness and folly in a limited market at reduced prices for their great staple.

The further misfortune to the Southern States will be that this result will be sure to happen, however their treason may eventuate. Their cotton monopoly is inevitably lost. Whether they shall succeed in separating from the Union or not, Asia, Africa, Australia, and other portions of the earth, will be their competitors in the markets of the world. Nor will they find any advantage in the cheapness of their labor. The cost of the slave, and the expense of his keeping, will be met by the simple diet and low rate of compensation of labor in those countries, so that the fruit they grasped after will turn to ashes in their hands.

HOW TO PERFECT THE BLOCKADE.—Our foreign advices leave no room to question the discontent with which the commercial Powers regard the blockade of the Southern ports, and the reluctance with which they submit to the requirements of international law in that particular. They propose to be to the last degree exacting and punctilious in regard to it. The blockade must be perfect, not merely formal. It must be impossible for a vessel to enter; and to ascertain whether or not it is so, we shall pretty certainly be subjected to a series of test experiments, which will demand all the vigilance of our cruisers to defeat. Foreign ships will unquestionably attempt to break through our lines, and if they succeed, neither England nor France will continue to recognize a leaguer which they have thus ascertained to be incomplete. It so happens, however, that we are not restricted to a mode of closing the Southern ports, which any foreign Government may retain the option of pronouncing legal. It is in the power of Congress so to abut them up, that the mere attempt to enter a Southern harbor, even if no cruiser be present, will incur forfeiture, and create a ground of war against the Government whose flag the offending vessel may bear. An act declaring by name every port between Norfolk and the Rio Grande no longer a port of entry, and annexing the entire Southern Confederacy to the jurisdiction of the New-York Custom-house, would render it quite immaterial whether our cruisers were numerically strong enough to exclude European ships, and would relieve us from the necessity of demonstrating the blockade to have an effective existence. Such legislation should be among the earliest acts of Congress.

THE WAR BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The absence of machinery for converting their rags into paper is causing our New-Orleans cotemporaries some trouble. They have resorted to sheets of half the ordinary size, and the necessity of condensing into a narrow space the volume of news which the rapid movement of events furnishes daily leads to some provoking and embarrassing consequences. In the *Delta*, for instance, there is an account of two severe engagements between the National and the Rebel forces, of which, as we have no intelligence here, we can only await with impatience the details which their poverty of space at present withholds. Supply a sensation-head of large proportions to the following, dated at Nashville, May 27, and the reader will have a glimpse of reverses which our armies have sustained, but which the Administration, acting perhaps upon Palmetto precedents, has carefully suppressed:

"A private dispatch to the *Daily Gazette* says, that on Saturday fighting took place at Harper's Ferry, between the Federal troops and the Confederate forces, in which the former were repulsed. No particulars as to casualties are given.

On Sunday, a severe fight took place at Hampton, near Fort Monroe. Six hundred of the Lincoln troops were killed and wounded, while the Southern loss amounted to only fifty."

We are entitled to the particulars; and until we get them, it may be safe to waste a little incredulity upon these reports. Southern courage is of such rare quality, that nothing but its belittling and depreciating the enemy can keep it at the sticking point. It is quite possible the news quoted originated in this necessity.

JOURNALISM IN SECESSIONDOM.—The every-day literature of a people is said to be an index to its civilization. "Show me the leading newspapers of a nation," said DANIEL WEBSTER, "and I will tell you its status, without referring to its history." Judged by this standard, the civilization of some of the Southern States is certainly peculiar; a strange mixture of grossness and self-sufficiency—vituperative and egotistical to a ridiculous excess. Take the Memphis *Avalanche* as an example. The *Avalanche*, a leading paper of Tennessee, thus discourses of the Government at Washington:

"But what contemptible, spavined, broken-winded Rump of a Government is this that undertakes to beard the British lion? There was a time when it might talk thus—when it had Southern men to fight its battles—but that day is past."

A curious civilization looks out from every word and line of this short paragraph, and this is in keeping with that evinced by the Press throughout the South. Brave men are generally calm, always courteous in speech and modest in demeanor. It is your coward who is vituperative and egotistical. Brave men never deal in vulgar epithets. It is your coward who scolds, and blusters of his own prowess.

REBELLION AND MAIL ROBBERY.—The ingenuity of the rebels is taxed to find a crime that has the race of novelty. No sort of offence which the barrister would describe as "within the pleas of the crown," have they failed to commit so frequently that the iteration must have palled the immoral sense. They have just found another, and the only exception, perhaps, to the previous universality of their accomplishments, in the robbery of the mails. The pestilent mob of vagabonds at Harper's Ferry have stopped the mail trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and detaining the mail-car, at their leisure have cut up the bags and rifled the contents. The amount of booty they have in this way secured will soon be known; but it is probably considerable, and may prove of some service in repairing their commissariat, and meeting, to some extent, the arrears of the pay roll. In the meantime, having, as a vindictive measure, discontinued the mails in the rebel States, is it not time to abstain from trusting our own mails to lines of transportation which not only run through those States, but actually through the enemy's encampments? The Postmaster-General should give instant attention to this inconsistency.

A CONTRAST.—The Southern Press is rejoicing over what it regards as the superior gentility of its soldiers, when compared with the Northern troops. A Richmond paper says: "We have one company of Virginians, representing three or four millions of dollars. The captain is proprietor of an estate valued at $1,500,000; and the poorest man in the company is worth his $10,000 at least. What a contrast is this to the unwashed lumbermen of Maine, the bumpkins of Vermont, the thieving firemen of New-York, and the cobblers and greasy operatives of Massachusetts, who compose the mercenary hordes of the North." Flattering to Virginian pride, doubtless; but just wait till the "unwashed lumbermen of Maine," the "bumpkins of Vermont," the "thieving firemen of New-York," or the "cobblers and greasy operatives of Massachu-

setts" get sight of this company of Virginia millionaires, and we shall see. We do not desire that such a thing should occur for our special gratification; but if it is fated to happen, we should like wonderfully to be a spectator. The locomotive powers of these F. F.'s would pretty surely be put to a crucial test.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Town of Alexandria and its Present Condition—Ultimate Effects of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

The town of Alexandria presents a melancholy illustration of the evils of secession and rebellion. The gloomiest Sunday afternoon conveys but a faint idea of the desolation which reigns over that once prosperous and cheerful city. Not a ship is to be seen at its wharves, not a bale of goods is piled on them, not a sailor is to be seen lounging about them. All, all are swept away, and the place, but for the presence of considerable numbers of idle, strolling soldiers, and visitors from Washington, might be taken for a realization of the petrified city of which we read in the *Arabian Nights*. Everything like commerce is suspended, and the warehouses are closed. More than half the stores or shops are closed, and such as are open have no customers, their keepers seeming to go through the formality of opening them because they have nothing else to do, and because they cannot afford, or are unwilling to leave them. Such was the outward aspect of Alexandria today. I saw nothing that indicated the suppressed fires of rebellion. Most faces seemed cheerful, or at least resigned, which I took for real or feigned satisfaction with the presence of the troops. A few appeared to be sad, but a profound quiet reigned everywhere, only disturbed by the cheerful, but not boisterous behavior of the soldiery. But even these seemed touched with the sorrowful aspect of the city, and to suppress the hilarity which is habitual to them.

On landing from the steamboat, I went directly up King-street to the Marshall House, where Col. ELLSWORTH was murdered, and where the murderer met with such speedy retribution. It is an old, but rather respectable looking house, and it is said that it had the honor of entertaining WASHINGTON. One account has it that WASHINGTON'S habitual apartment when at the hotel was the room from which JACKSON emerged when he killed Col. ELLSWORTH, but it is more probable that it was the adjoining room, which is larger and more desirable. There is no communication between them. The carpet and oil, or India-rubber cloth, on which the blood was spilled, are cut away by the lovers of relics; and to-day onslaught was made upon the balustrade, quite a number of the balusters being taken to be wrought into canes and other articles. The mast on which the secession flag was suspended, and from which now floats the Stars and Stripes, is also suffering depredation. It is about seven or eight inches thick at the base, which stands on the attic floor. It emerges through an opening in the roof, and projects some twenty-five or thirty feet. From present appearances, the flag of the Union is not destined to float a great while from this pole, unless it is put under the protection of a strict guard. It will soon be cut into fragments and sent to the remotest parts of the Republic. The building is occupied as quarters for the soldiers, and is as filthy as there is any occasion for.

I visited the slave pen, which has been converted into soldiers' quarters, and saw the iron-grated windows and iron-barred doors, in which men were wont to be confined while awaiting a purchaser. The moral atmosphere breathed into it by Irish soldiers, with a plenty of whisky, may not be the very best, but it is a vast improvement upon that which it derived from the merchants who trade in human flesh. The railroad depôt, with the numerous cars which stand about it, seemed to belong to a past age—to the living past; and their presence now only serves to convey the impression that the city is dead or deserted.

There are a number of handsome residences in Alexandria, venerable and respectable in appearance, surrounded by beautiful gardens and ornamental grounds; but they are now nearly all deserted, and add to the melancholy aspect of the city by suggesting what charming homes they might be if their owners had not permitted the demon of treason and rebellion to enter, like Satan, into the garden of Eden.

Alexandria City is situated in the southern angle of Alexandria County, which, as many of your readers will remember, formerly constituted a portion of the ten miles square of which this district is composed. It was voluntarily ceded to the United States in 1790 by Virginia, at the same time that Maryland ceded the portion of the District situated on this side of the river. The cessions in each case were pressed upon the acceptance of Congress, and it was not without a severe struggle on the part of the South that the North consented to the location of the capital at this point. In 1846 the Virginia portion of the District was retroceded to that State by the Federal Government. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, with the sagacity which always distinguished him, opposed the measure, insisted upon the importance of retaining it under the immediate control of the General Government, and expressed the decided opinion, that the act of retrocession was unconstitutional and void. Recent events have demonstrated the importance of Alexandria County to the independence and integrity of the Government, and the Administration will be direlect in duty if it fails to make its recession to the Government by Virginia one of the conditions of peace. It may not be out of place to raise the constitutional question suggested by Mr. ADAMS, that the cession on the part of Virginia being a fulfillment of a clause of the Constitution, could not be repealed without a change of that instrument. If he was right in this opinion, there will be no necessity for a new act of cession on the part of Virginia. Arlington Heights, which command every building and every foot of ground in Washington, are situated in this County of Alexandria, which has been so stupidly given back to Virginia. They are now occupied by United States troops, and the road to Alexandria is lined with entrenched camps, which have become necessary to defend the Capital. These Heights and that road should never again be surrendered by the Government under any circumstances. Even if Virginia should become a Free State, as now seems probable, some new collision between the Federal and State authorities may arise when, it would become all-important to possess the opposite side of the river.

I am assured, on the authority of a respectable Northern resident of Virginia, that a perfect panic was produced in the neighborhood where he resided (some forty miles in the interior) when the news of the capture of Alexandria reached there. From another Virginian I learn that Senator MASON is becoming apprehensive that the poisoned chalice which he prepared for the Union men will be pressed to his own lips, and that his family have packed up, ready to decamp at a moment's notice. The Union feeling around him is largely on the increase.

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The proverb which declares that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, seems to have been lost sight of by the rulers of the Confederate rebels, when it was resolved to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. No doubt, great injury may be inflicted upon Northern commerce by inviting all the pirates, buccaneers, and reckless rovers of the sea, to prey upon it, in the name of law; but it will only serve to enrage the very class of Northern men who have ever been most ready to apologize for Slavery, and to defend it against assaults. Nothing will be easier than to inflict the most terrible retaliation upon the South, by confiscating, or rather liberating slaves by way of offsetting the robbery of merchant ships at sea. The Government has already felt constrained to receive fugitives from Slavery, and set them to work in fortifying camps, because to return them to their rebellious owners is to strengthen the hands of the enemy, and to furnish that enemy with an almost indispensable aid in prosecuting the war upon the Government. This policy stands upon its own basis, as a common sense treatment of Slavery in its relations to the war. But when the pirates with their letters-of-marque begin to scour the seas in pursuit of Northern commerce, and to carry the rich cargoes into foreign ports as prizes, the sentiment of the most wealthy, conservative and influential classes of the North will imperatively demand the most thorough and radical measures. Nothing short of the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the South will satisfy the aroused vengeance of the commercial classes, while the Government cannot fail to recognize the fact that this wholesale retaliation will be the most effectual way to end the war by putting an end to the cause of it.

To this complexion it will come at last, if the rebels persist in their piratical scheme of preying upon commerce. The fact that they have no commerce of their own caused them to chuckle with the conceit that they held the North at their mercy, by this device of issuing letters of-marque. But as there can be no greater outrage upon the rights of private property, than this relic of barbarism, there is no fair offset to it, but wholesale confiscation of property by land. Of all forms of society, a nation of slaveholders should be the last to resort to privateering, since they thereby invite retaliation on their peculiar system of labor, which at best, is only tolerated by the civilization of the age.

Public sentiment in the Free States, is now aroused to the patriotic duty of preserving the Union, without particular reference to pecuniary benefits, or a desire to retaliate individual wrongs. But when the great merchants begin to receive news of the capture of their ships, laden with millions worth of property, they will feel a degree of exasperation against the authors of the outrages, which can only be appeased by the most destructive measures of retaliation. They will cast their conservatism to the winds, and will use all their wealth and influence to fan the flame of popular indignation. There is now no general desire to make war upon Slavery. The Government is disposed to let it alone, or only to use slaves as the rebels use them—in digging intrenchments, building fortifications, and driving teams. But the immediate effect of making war upon commerce, will be to invite a destructive retaliating war upon Slavery.

The immediate effects of the war are depressing to nearly all branches of business, but it is believed that Virginia and Maryland will ultimately have reason to congratulate themselves upon the visitation of so many thousands of intelligent farmers and mechanics as are now traversing them. Their invaluable resources of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, their beautiful landscapes, and delightful climates, will no more need to be advertised in order to inform the world of their attractiveness. They are now receiving an advertisement which a whole generation will transmit to their children, and multiply indefinitely during a life time among their neighbors. The effect cannot fail to be in the highest degree advantageous to these sparsely-peopled, slave-ridden regions. It was, of all things, that which was needed to inspire life into a community which has been, so far as the country is concerned, stationary in population for more than half a century. It is a singular fact that some of the finest counties in Maryland, almost surrounded as well as penetrated by navigable waters, have no greater population to-day than they had in 1790. Slavery, for fifty years, has been slowly but surely dying out, and free population has been as slowly increasing. It may be hoped that this slaveholding rebellion will shake the system to its centre, and sweep it out of existence. There is not on the continent a district of country of equal extent, so well calculated to maintain a dense population, as Virginia and Maryland. Your readers have only to refer to the maps of the seat of war to see that these States are penetrated in every direction by navigable waters, and they need not be reminded that these waters abound in the finest fish, oysters, and other shell-fish in the world. Perhaps no equal extent of land on the continent is so productive in nutritious food as these waters, which at the same time permeate with their navigable channels a beautiful and salubrious country. Clear away the incubus of Slavery and the Capital of the Union would in twenty years be surrounded by an intelligent and patriotic white population as dense as that of Massachusetts, and with ten-fold greater natural resources of wealth and enjoyment.

OBSERVER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—GEO. KEDAR, a child 4½ years of age, whose parents reside at No. 555 Ninth-avenue, was run over on Saturday afternoon, in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by a beer-wagon driven by NICHOLAS HANDIA, and so severely injured that death soon ensued. The driver whipped up his horses and endeavored to escape, but was pursued and arrested. An inquest upon the body of the child will be held to-day.

A LETTER-BOX deposited at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery was demolished on Saturday, by being struck by the pole of a wagon. Eighteen letters which were in it were taken in charge by a policeman and deposited in the Post office.

Police Reports.

INFAMOUS ROBBERY.

Elizabeth Thompson, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing three trunks containing a large quantity of wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., the property of a young woman named Ellen Livingston. The accused, it appears, was employed to attend Miss Livingston during a late illness, and embraced the opportunity to rob her of her trunks, which she caused to be conveyed from a room in Houston-street, near Broadway, where Miss Livingston resided, to one in Thompson-street, near Spring. Soon after the theft was committed, Miss Livingston died, and the fact of the robbery coming to the knowledge of the police, they arrested the woman Thompson and recovered the trunks and most of their contents. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed for trial.

DARING THEFT AT A BANK.

Louis Kammer, a young German in the employ of Messrs. Poppenhusen & Konig, at No. 44 Cliff-street, was counting $190, in the Broadway Bank, on Saturday afternoon, when a thief approached from behind, seized the money, and ran out of the door with it. Kammer attempted to follow him, but two men, supposed to be confederates of the thief, seized and detained him for a few moments. He, however broke from their grasp, and followed the fellow, until he came up with him, and then demanded the money. Strange to say, the fellow gave it up, and again took to his heels. Kammer chased him to the corner of William and Frankfort-streets, when he seized and held him until the arrival of a policeman. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for trial. His confederates at the bank have not been arrested.

STEALING A WATCH.

A girl named Alice Patterson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $50, from the room of Carsten Lindemann, at No. 68 Mulberry-street, and pawning the same. The watch was recovered, and the thief locked up.

FIGHT AMONGST BAKERS.—Several of the hands employed in the bakery No. 208 Greene-street got into a fight amongst themselves on Saturday afternoon, when one of their number, Frederick Schoonmaster, was terribly beaten upon the head with rolling-pins. The Police interfered and arrested John Neill and John Dier, the alleged assailants, and they were locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met for the first time this season on Saturday last. After organizing, the Board adjourned for one week, and will hereafter hold weekly meetings during the season. The Health-office will be kept open every day during the Summer from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

MORTALITY.—There were 81 deaths in this city during last week, classified as follows: Men, 18; women, 12; boys, 26; girls, 25. Adults, 30; children, 51; males, 44; females, 37; colored persons, 2. Of the deaths, there were 10 by consumption, 4 by small-pox, 6 by scarlet fever and one from old age. Thirty-seven of those who died were five years of age and under.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

ONLY $373,211 IN TREASURE.

News from New-Granada and the Isthmus.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Further Particulars of the Great Earthquake at Mendoza.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKHAPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th of May, with the passengers and treasure from California, reached this port yesterday.

The news from California has been anticipated through the Pony Express, but our San Francisco correspondence will be found to contain details of interest.

The Revolution in New Granada, it will be seen, has at last extended to Panama. It was considered certain that the cause of MOSQUERA would be recognized there as soon as he should enter Bogota.

NEW-GRANADA.

Movement of the Civil Contest—A Revolution Threatened in Panama—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

The centre of attraction is now the Isthmus. The Governor, as well as the people, are very much alarmed again at the coming of Mr. NIETO with Liberal forces from the neighboring State of Bolivar. The Governor has addressed himself to its *de facto* Government, saying that the State of Panama will recognize MOSQUERA as soon as he enters Bogota. But, doubtless, thinking that that move would not be sufficient to keep off the "pirates and robbers," he called together a popular meeting on or about the 18th inst., in order that the people might enlighten him with regard to the course he is to pursue. Far too weak himself to adopt any course whatever, he thought by so doing to sound public opinion and act accordingly. Considering the vital importance of the question, a large church was selected as the place of meeting, and there and then, at the time appointed, came together about two hundred persons, out of which, as the *Herald* says, perhaps there were *five* that had opinions of their own. In fact, only that number of the white population was present. It was a failure, but nevertheless, it was decided by those present to celebrate an armistice with the State of Bolivar, *in case that the national authority, the Intendente, acceded.* Of course this gentleman could not think of such a thing, and has decided to resist the invading forces. But, you will ask, with what forces? The patriotic gentleman, who would not be faithless to the Government by celebrating treaties with *brothers*, though pirates they be, has called upon the foreign forces for protection against *pirates and robbers.* This, it seems to me, throws more dishonor on the man and the country. But, though I understand that the American Consul has accepted his proposal, (the rest will be obliged to follow suit,) I much doubt that he will be able, conscientiously, to give more than a passive protection. Besides protecting foreign interests and thereby keeping the transit free, I think he can do no more.

Last night it was found out that there was a revolution about to break out in Panama. The commanding General, GABINO GUTIERREZ, on suspicion, has been instantly thrown into prison, and allowed to see no one. It appears that he wished to pronounce himself in favor of MOSQUERA.

Though it is rumored that a little vessel arrived yesterday in Panama, bringing news of MOSQUERA'S getting into Bogota, yet we have no advices to be relied on, except those brought by the *Valparaiso* from Guayaquil. Through Quito we have dates from Pasto, of the 4th inst. There has not been as yet any hostile meeting in Cauca. Col. PEREZ was expecting to be reinforced by troops under QUIJANO, before he lays siege to Pasto. As that has probably taken place, the town has doubtlessly been taken at this moment.

Col. AREOLEDA had great difficulty in ascending the mountains, on account of the heavy artillery which he carried. He was unable to get to Zuquerres, on account of having the regiment Columbia, who prevented him. Yours truly, D. A.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Congressional Elections in Chili—The Presidency—Internal Improvements—The Great Earthquake at Mendoza—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, May, 1861.

Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Pylades* has just sailed for England *via* Rio Janeiro.

No American men-of-war now here. We have not had one for a couple of months.

Few American merchantmen of late have arrived. THOMAS THOMPSON, of San Francisco, merchant, has recently arrived here.

Politically we are as quiet as can be imagined. The elections of Congressmen in March, and City-Councilmen in April, have passed off, too, tranquilly. The success of the Administration party was a foregone conclusion, and in consequence the polling-tables were devoid of interest.

For this town, NOVOA, A. EDWARDS, and OBREGO were chosen Deputies.

The nomination, however, of PEREZ as candidate for the Presidency, is to be accounted as a surrender on the part of President MONTT and his immediate partisans. He has failed to carry his point, as most people think. Not that the opposition have gained the day, but his own party have controlled him. VARAS was his nomination, who no doubt is one of the first men of the country, and a man of unquestioned integrity, but has the reputation of being harsh, and very much set in his own opinions.

Of PEREZ the general question is, whether he has the requisite energy? People are rather inclined to doubt it. But nothing remains now, except to wait and see what the policy and force of the new Administration will be. Humanly speaking, his election is certain; in fact, there will hardly be any opposition. One of the opposition papers even goes the length of saying that he was one they had proposed.

The ultra conservatives are most afraid of him. His tendencies are very liberal.

In all probability, DON JERONIMO URMENETA will be called to occupy the first seat in his Cabinet. This gentleman at present is rusticating in the country, but in September may be expected to return to Santiago. If he is the controling spirit of the Administration, we may look for the inauguration of measures of more freedom than has hitherto existed.

MEIGS, of California notoriety, is now in Santiago. He is making himself extremely useful, and for energy in action stands high. He has the construction of the railroad from Santiago south on contract for about eighteen miles. He has given preëminent satisfaction to the Company. Last Winter, an extensive portion of the road was carried away by a freshet—sleepers, rails, bridges and embankment all gone for five or six miles. M. was at work lower down. He marched up at the head of 500 workmen and in seven days actually had repairs made so that the train could make trips. Of course these were only provisional repairs. I am informed Mr. M. does not receive pay in cash, but in bonds of the road, at six per cent., for $500 each, which he negotiates. He is not in want of funds. The road now owes him nearly $200,000 for work completed. It is supposed he will get the contract all the way to Talca, should the road be continued. It is told of him, that when he was in treaty with the Minister of the Interior, VARAS, for building the other road, from Santiago North, to connect with Valparaiso—a most herculean undertaking—he was quite willing to take it on the engineer's estimates for money and time; and, further, I believe, on the Minister's suggestion, would bind himself to lose a certain sum per month, say $100,000, for the time he should exceed the term specified. He added, however, that, by parity of reasoning, he ought to obtain a bonus in like ratio for the work if done before the term should be completed. The Minister would not agree to this. However, it is the most probable thing in the world that MEIGS will, in the end, obtain that contract also.

MENDOZA.

The most heart-rending details come to us of the disaster of March 20, the earthquake which befel that town. It will never be rebuilt. A confused mass of ruin is all that remains. Dead bodies are to be seen in all directions. A passenger who had lodged a few months before at the hotel, recently passing through the town sought the site of the hotel and tried to make out his old room. Looking in he saw two dead men in it. At least 9,000, some say 12,000 and 14,000, have perished. From Chili, $60,000 have been contributed for the sufferers.

PISSIS, an English Geologist, is now making a careful study of the vicinity, to gather up all the facts in regard to this awful phenomenon. He has sought for some outlet, some volcano crater, but as yet in vain. He reports fissures and great upheavings among the mountains along the line of the shock.

The contributions from other sources, besides Chili, for the people of Mendoza, were as follows:

From Parana, Argentine Capital	$32,000
From San Juan, voted by Legislature	10,000
From Cordova	10,000

SOUTH PACIFIC.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Best Strategic Point in the Union—Increase of Population There—The Recent Convention at Richmond—What Government should Do, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Politics are now so completely blended with the suppression of the great rebellion we have on hand, that I will be excused for saying that Western Virginia is the best strategic point in the Union. Missouri may be overborne easily, and is at one side of effective operations. Kentucky is loyal in her people; but her leading men have acquired some strange kinks, that will be increased or reduced by the success or failure of the rebellion; but the nominal Virginia has thrown herself into the vortex. Her soil must be the battle-ground, and we have the duty resting upon us, as a loyal people, to devote our attention to that State more closely than to any other, as a father would devote his mind to the study of the character of a son who evinced, unexpectedly, moral turpitude, or a physician study a disease that he did not fully understand.

I was a resident editor in Western Virginia for more than twenty years. I believe I did my duty, and at all times sought her best interests. I have recently spent three weeks there, in energetic efforts to promote the welfare and ultimate prosperity and loyalty of the State. I claim to know the people and condition of the State, and therefore write you.

Virginia has produced great and patriotic men; but her early Constitution and laws only regarded Eastern Virginia and a few spirits as the true masters of the State. The details of county as well as State Government were for the few, and Virginia, West of the Blue Ridge, was considered as merely a colony of the State. Its fertile soil and mines, however, insured a population, and in 1840 that was found greater than that of the East. Before the next decade, the Eastern oligarchy was compelled to yield a more liberal Constitution, the election of State and county officers by the people, and universal suffrage; but they retained the *viva voce* vote, the power of taxation on one side and of expenditure on the other, together with the old F. F. V. social *status*, and thus kept the State offices and moral power, while the West was fed from the crumbs that fell from the table of Dives.

I repeat there facts to show the difficulties that the people of Western Virginia have to encounter, and that where they are loyal and true to the Government, they are so against facts which most of your readers do not realize. I do not say they are more loyal than the people of the Free States; but they have more difficulties to contend with, and, therefore, their loyalty is tried as by fire.

The Convention of the State, which was recently held, was unconstitutionally called and held, and its action was throughout in violence of the Constitution of the State; but it was held at Richmond, under popular pressure, and Western men succumbed, some to fear, but most to the belief that the men of Eastern Virginia were their rightful masters as they had been their rulers; and that they, as the representative men of that State that has been flattered as the mother of States and statesmen, had the right to control the Union. Thus passed the ordinance. The county sheriffs, clerks, judges, assessors, collectors, &c., holding their power by election, it is true, but amenable to the State regarded their loyalty to the State as paramount to that to the Union; or fearing summary ejectment from fees and salaries, became noisy rebels. The power of these, the horror of a *fieri facias*, or some other fiery paper, whose name and power they did not comprehend, induced many to submit to the rebel fever; but as a general thing the great heart of the people braced itself at the election, and in defiance of all these powers the vote of Western Virginia is two to one for the Union, and the Unionists are as truly such as any men living.

The Disunionists consist of three classes—those who held power under the old Constitution and will not agree calmly to abandon it; the few young men in the towns who wear soap locks, glory in a prurient apology for a beard and want some fun; and those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. The true citizens resisted the action of the Convention, and led by Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE and other leading spirits, called a Convention at Wheeling, for the 13th of May, nominally for the purpose of dividing the State in any way they could. Wise counsels prevailed, and resolutions denouncing the secession movement and providing a Convention on the 11th of June, to assume the State Government, abandoned by traitors, was the result. A full regiment of loyal men, commanded by Col KELLY, who has already proved himself true and energetic, was organized at Wheeling before the vote of the 23d of May. On the 27th they went to Grafton to meet 2,000 rebels, to be followed by Ohio troops, but they had to hunt the rebels there and on the way as we hunt foxes. A band of soldiers, armed with United States arms, lent by the United States, scattered them by its very name before their actual power was felt. So can they go in triumph to any part of Western Virginia that may seem desirable, unclothed and many of them even unshod, as they are.

I repeat, there are no men in the Union more truly loyal, more proudly loyal to the Government of this Union than the *people* of Western Virginia as a body. They have proved it by their votes on the 23d ult.; they have proved it by forming a regiment to go neighbor against neighbor and brother against brother. It has been a hard task for them, and tries the patriotism closely. Will you not have confidence in them when they have done thus much against all the contending influences of which I have spoken?

It is said by the papers that Gen. MCCLELLAN has thrown 15,000 troops into Western Virginia. I do not believe it, for he could not move more than 2,000, both from Parkersburgh and Wheeling, when I left on Tuesday last, and if he could it would have been unwise to do so. There is not the occasion. In the present crisis there should be 10,000 troops brought into the field of *Western Virginians, and no troops of any other State, unless it becomes absolutely necessary.*

Ten thousand men can be raised in Western Virginia at a cost, over and above the United States provisions, of $20,000. They should be immediately mustered into service, as the Second Regiment is now being mustered at Wheeling; but used to protect the Convention of the 11th of June, and to insure the obedience to the measures they may adopt to resume the State Government.

Why do they want this money? For the little details in raising companies that cannot be covered by the United States or by the laborious Committee of Safety now acting at Wheeling. In the little intercourse that I had with men who desired to volunteer, I found many who were debarred alone by the fact that their families would be destitute.

I have extended this letter further than I intended for the purpose of showing how Western Virginia is now situated, and what is her loyalty, and have only further to remark that the expenditure of the above money, placed to the credit of the Finance Committee of the City of Wheeling for the use of soldiers and their families, will save millions to the Government and a true State to the Union. Yours truly,

JAS. E WHARTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE CHRISTY, the most renowned of all our Ethiopian delineators—and the only one who may be regarded in this special line of business as an artist—takes his benefit to night at Irving Hall. It will be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. CHRISTY in that elegant establishment—the up-town season terminating with this entertainment. The programme is unusually ample and satisfactory. After a short trip in the country, Mr. CHRISTY intends to pitch his tent at the Stuyvesant Institute.

CONCERT.—A patriotic concert, of a peculiarly interesting character, will take place at the establishment of Mrs. MAARS BURKHARDT, in Madison-avenue, to-morrow evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Volunteer Fund, and the assistants will comprise some of the best-instructed of the graduates of that popular establishment—many of whom, we may here hint, are proficient enough to be called artists. Signor BRIGNOLI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other renowned singers and players will also lend their assistance on this very interesting occasion.

A British Precedent for Slaves Contraband of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos to the question whether negroes are contraband of war, it may be interesting to know that on the 4th of Feb., 1746, "plunder taken from the Island of St. Bartholomew was condemned in a Prize Court of Antigua, viz.: *One hundred and seventy negroes and mulato slaves*, and divers other goods, wares and merchandize, seized and taken (by the British fleet) from the Island of St. Bartholemew."—(Sec. 2 Douglas' Reports, K. B., p. 618, case of Selaux agt. Eden.)

Query.—Should Gen. BUTLER send up the negroes now in Fortress Monroe to be libeled and condemned in our Prize Courts?

Perhaps British Courts would, if ours would not, be willing to take jurisdiction of the case, as they have precedents of that kind. J.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 31, 1861.

New Arrival of the Hibernia.

FASTNET POINT, Sunday, June 2—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hibernia*, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The *Canadian* passed down at 11¼ last night.

The *North Briton* passed up at 1½ to-day, with 3 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$200,000.

Summer Clothing.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Cor. of Warren-st. and Broadway, and cor. of Grand-st. and Broadway,

The largest and only complete Stock of stylish SUMMER CLOTHING in the City.

to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and machinery into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace. A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

MARRIED.

THOMSON—KUHS.—On Thursday, May 30, by Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., JOSEPH THOMSON and ADELAIDE B. KUHS, both of this City.

CROMBIE—MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, THOMAS CROMBIE to JENNIE MONTGOMERY, all of this City.

DIED.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday, May 31, at his room, Howard Hotel, New-York, JOHN MURPHY, aged 39 years, a native of Belsarbet, County Cavan Ireland, and of the firm of McConville & Murphy, New-York.

The friends and acquaintancy of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, June 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Edward Burke, No. 163 Bridge st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st., where a solemn requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry at 8½ o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 1, SARAH JANE, wife of Robert Patterson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 47 Christopher-st., on Monday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, at the residence of her son, Geo. W. Comstock, No. 92 West 34th st., Mrs. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, No. 92 West 34th st. Her remains will be taken to Otsego County for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 2, NATHAN M. JACKSON, son of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs Sarah Jackson, No. 150 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, June 2, ELIZA A. CLAPP, wife of John F. Townsend, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral from Friend's Meeting House, in 27th-st., near 6th-av., on Third Day afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Utica, Albany and Boston papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In this City, on the afternoon of Sunday 2d inst., after a short and severe illness, CATHARINE MCILVAINE, only daughter of John Edward and Mary Dumesnil Parsons, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 35th st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., whence her remains will be taken to Rye for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCPEAKE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 1, RACHEL MCPEAKE, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Wooster-st., corner of Grand.

DEAN.—On Friday, May 31, ELIZA, daughter of the late Israel Dean.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 146 East 13th-st., this day, (Monday,) 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

COTTENET.—On Friday, May 31, suddenly, SABINA HUGHES, daughter of Edward L. and Mary H. Cottenet, aged 1 year and 7 months.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday night, June 1, Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Washington st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 2, Mrs. ANN C. DUNN, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, C. Hadden, No. 24 Remsen st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

STEPHENS.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, June 1, JOHN GUY STEPHENS, aged 27 years.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Advent, Little Clove, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday 4th inst. The friends of his family and those of his mother in law, Mrs. Maria Vredenburg, are invited to attend without further notice.

TALMAGE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, SAMUEL MCCOSKRY TALMAGE, son of P. Stryker and Marion S. Talmage, aged 10 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 311.—June 1, 1861.
52, 72, 39, 43, 56, 36, 69, 67, 61, 47, 58, 22, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 312.—June 1, 1861.
18, 46, 66, 38, 78, 71, 72, 58, 64, 27, 7, 76, 57, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HAIR BRUSHES, AT HALF THE USUAL COST, At No 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall. The New MEDICINE, PERFUMERY and BRUSH Dépôt.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, $1, $2, and $3 each. Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $8 to $12 each. Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, $7 to $10 each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS. A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 499 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, GENERAL AGENTS For the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY. Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work. Have REMOVED TO No. 269 CANAL-ST., A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WAR GOODS! HOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, Two doors below Washington-place. LINENS AND FLANNELS FOR HAVELOCKS. RED AND GREY FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. A variety of other goods from auction, very low.

MILITARY.

ZOUAVE DRILL. A BOOK FOR THE YOUNG RECRUIT AND THE OLD SOLDIER, by the late COLONEL ELLSWORTH, of the Fire Zouaves. Containing the Manual of Arms, Directions for Instruction, Bayonet Exercise, Formation of Companies, General Regulations, Plan of Organization, Golden Rules, By-Laws, &c. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at all the Bookstores. Published by J. K. WALSH, Chicago. Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. Beware of unauthorized editions of "Ellsworth's Zouave Drill." This is the only GENUINE COPYRIGHTED WORK.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c., Manufactured and Retail, by At Wholesale and Retail, by THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 340 Sixth-av., Near 11th-st.

In addition to the
GREAT BARGAINS
Now offering at our Store,
We shall exhibit on Monday
Twenty large lots
FANCY AND PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
Just received from Auction, at
EXCITING PRICES!
Also, 30 large lots
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
containing the
GREATEST SACRIFICES EVER OFFERED.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 340 6th-av.

BAREGE ROBES.
DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
Robes at $2, former price $6 and $7.
Robes at $3, former price $9 to $14.
Robes at $4, former price $15.
Robes at $5, former price $17 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

MOZAMBIQUES, ALL WIDTHS.
Superior qualities, 3 4, 6 4 and 8-4 wide—full assortment.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT RETAIL
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have reduced their large and attractive stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
and will offer on and after MONDAY, June 3,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL,
including all the most fashionable styles.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have just purchased, and will offer on MONDAY,
5,100 yards Real French Lawns, at 15c., worth 25c.
6,300 yards Real French Lawns, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Fine Chintz Barege, 2s. and 3s.
Black Barege, double width, 4s.
Colored Barege, double width, 3s.
Broche Mozambique, only 1s.
ALSO,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS.
Fashionable styles and half price.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st, near Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONSISTING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.
RICH LACES AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, JUNE 3,
at a REDUCTION unheard of till this day,
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LEGRAM, late JAMES GRAY & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL CHOICE OF
RICH GRENADINE
For sale on MONDAY, June 3, marked from
$1 50 to 65c. per yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.
H. E. LEGRAM, late James Gray & Co.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Will open at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
THIS MORNING,
A large and magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of all the latest Styles.
Black Silk Circulars at $6 $7 and $8.
Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $10.
Black Silk Basques from $7 25 upwards.
We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and note the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON,
New Store, No. 274 Bowery.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, June 3, a fresh lot of Fancy Barege Shawls, in entirely new designs.
400 Fancy Barege Shawls, at 75c., worth $3.
200 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $1 25, worth $4.
200 Fancy Barege Shawls, at $2, worth $5.
ALSO,
100 Real Grenadine Shawls, at $3, worth $6.
Canal corner Mercer-st.

500 DOZEN MEN'S GAUZE MERINO VESTS,
at 75 cents each.
2,000 dozen superfine brown cotton Half-Hose at $2 per dozen.
2,700 dozen ladies' cotton and Lisle thread Hose, plain and lace, $3 per dozen.
Also,
Large additions to the Childrens', Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have just received a splendid assortment of the above desirable goods (new Paris designs), which they will offer at retail on Monday, 3d June and after, at very reasonable prices.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

PLAIN AND BROCHE MOZAMBIQUES, NEW STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR ROBES
AND MANTLES.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on Monday, June 3,
200 PIECES RICH PARIS FOULARDS,
YARD WIDE AT 56 CENTS PER YARD,
(Value, $1.)

500 FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
RICHEST PARIS PRINTING,
FROM $3 50 TO $5 EACH
(Valued $8 to $ 5.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS AND DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—The Sales are of the entire stock of the firm of J. H. Townsend & Co., (of thirty-one years' standing,) consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings oil-cloths floor coverings and assorted dry goods, will be offered at prices to command immediate sale, by the undersigned.
B. O. WANDELL, Assignee of
J. H. Townsend & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—THREE PLY AND Ingrain Carpets. Just received 100 pieces Tapestry Brussels, Cressley's make, new patterns, for sale at retail for cash only. Also a large stock of three ply and ingrain carpets in the various qualities; prices reduced. GEO. E. L. BYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 2 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

CANTON MATTING, EXTRA HEAVY, from recent cash auction sales,
At half the cost of importation,
at retail to suit the public.
50 ps. 4-4 Red Check, 1s. 6d.
50 ps. 5-4 and 6-4 do., 21c. and 25c.
White do., all widths, from 15c. to 25c.
Slightly stained do, at 1s. the square yard,
At Nos. 106 and 110 6th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
Being firmly convinced that there is no
IMMEDIATE PROSPECT
of improvement in commercial affairs, and that business will not resume its accustomed vigor
UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED,
and fearing that such a
HAPPY EVENT
is not
NEAR AT HAND,
we have come to the
DETERMINED CONCLUSION
to close out our immense stock of the articles enumerated below. An examination of the Goods
AND PRICES
will satisfy all that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
The sales are
ENTIRELY FOR CASH.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$0 66
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Jugs, the dozen	1 10
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	29 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.	6 50

ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets at
POSITIVELY LESS
Than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces	40 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	45 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets 180 pieces	50 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	60 00
Gold & colored French China Dinner Sets, 200 pieces	75 00

LIKEWISE,

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quart's	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Silver plated Cake Baskets each	4 50
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, each	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be
ON SALE,
and that the prices are on the average
NOT ONE CENT
above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
with the prices attached in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the country must inclose the
CASH.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Child en's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEADDRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKYS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOTH CLOAKS.
Silk Cloaks and Mantillas.
Lace Lace Shawls and Mantillas.
French Lace Shawls and Mantillas.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. would call special attention to the above goods, which will be sold from this date at very low prices. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

MILITARY GOODS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
Gray, Blue, and Scarlet Flannels.
Gray Flannel Skirts, Socks, Banner Silks,
Flags, &c., &c.
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FLOUNCED SILK GRENADINE ROBES,
RICH PARIS DESIGNS,
From $6 to $15 each.
(Less than half the cost of importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

500 SEVEN VOLANTS
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
CONTAINING 23 AND 24 YARDS,
ONLY $4 EACH, (Value, $7,)
Will be opened Monday, June 3.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, to attend in an office. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4 540 Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A COOK who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking and bread-making, and is also a good washer and ironer; City reference required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. She must have good City references. Apply for two days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 23 East 36th st., Madison-square.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A FRENCH dressmaker and lady's maid. A Protestant, with superior recommendations, may apply at No. 389 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A A GIRL TO do general housework. None but those who can come well recommended need apply, at No. 263 West 21st-st., for two days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN A BROADWAY AND 42d st. stage, a small gold watch; name of the owner engraved on the inside case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, No. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals. Dove-plate.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CHAMBER maid and fine washer and ironer. Wants immediately, a girl who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City reference required. Call on Monday, at No. 70 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; can set her table in good style and keep her dining-room in the best of order; would go as nurse and plain sewer; the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the City or country, in a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 6th st., between Bowery and 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young woman who thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; also baking and dairy; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 1st-av., corner 17th st., 3d floor, front.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlish woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. App y at No. 64 West 17th-st., first floor, rear building.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good clean cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a very good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av, near 12th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young German woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 398 Spring-st., corner of Washington-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuit and plain pastry; not fond of going out much or changing about; is highly recommended: no objection to the country, and can attend to the dairy if required. Apply at No. 40 Tillary-st., near Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 east 12th-st, between 1st and 2d ave.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 224 Mulberry st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, a situation as housemaid; is a nice cook, and a neat washer and ironer; would do chamber work and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; is obliging and willing to please her employer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 20 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

A LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, wishes the above situation; is a first-class laundress, understands French fluting, gets up muslins very neat, and is an excellent hand in doing up gentlemen's shirts in first class style; no objection to country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting; is an excellent chambermaid; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, who can give good references, a situation to go to Europe in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; is accustomed to sea travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Carrol park, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, or address a line to No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New York, for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 5 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 85 Broadway, junction of Broadway and 5th-av., and No. 185 5th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY Nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. DUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid: can take care of children from birth, and will go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a lady; best of City reference. No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for three days.

A NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Situations wanted by two young girls; one to mind children and to do plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or washing; best of City reference. Call or address No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENeral HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a most competent and trustworthy woman, either of the above situations; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children from their infancy; is kind, affectionate and reliable, as best of reference can show; will do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 14th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City; would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very respectable intelligent girl; is experienced with the care of children; naturally fond and attentive to them; will be found a person of very respectable appearance; has excellent references, and would like to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as child's nurse and lady's maid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 101 East 16th st., second door from University-place.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to full foreign and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 Times Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 192 Bleecker st., near 6th-av., for three days.

A GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—WANTED, A situation for a smart industrious German girl, highly recommended; also, for a neat respectable colored servant. Note—The special attention of families (in the city and country) requiring servants, is respectfully solicited, as they will find at our establishment, a very large selection every day, and are recommended from their last places; also, several very nice girls, lately arrived, who will hire for $3 or $4 per month. N. B.—This establishment is conducted by American gentlemen, and the public who favor us with their patronage, will find our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor. HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation at moderate wages; can cook, bake bread, pie and cake; is an excellent laundress; can milk and make butter; is not afraid of work; has reference; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD take charge of a gentleman's house while the family would be absent in the country for the Summer; would also do the washing, if required; having been deprived of the small means of making a living for herself and three interesting orphans by the war-fever that now prevails in our City; can refer to highly respectable ladies in the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 263 Spring-st., up stairs.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of obtaining a family's or gentleman's washing; can do it in the neatest style, and can refer to some of the most respectable ladies in the City. Call for two days, at No. 363 1st-av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD PROTESTANT help, at moderate wages, will apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation with a family going to Europe to take the care of children; she can leave the highest recommendations from a lady with whom she has lived three years. Inquire at No. 20 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No. 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

A WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN FROM Canada, having the best of City references, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; prefers the country; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman and assistant in the garden; can cut wood and milch cows; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of large experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant young man of good address and of perfectly sober habits; has five years' undeniable references; has no objections to City or country; understands fully plain gardening. Address J. H., Box No. 125 Times Office, or 16 West 35th-st., in the coach-house.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman and an experienced groom; is willing to go to any part of the country. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 14th-st., for 2 days, for J. H.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice, and highly experienced; has served in some of the first families in England; he is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle, and can instruct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment; is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has lived for some years in his last place, and can give the highest City reference. Address, at Wirllard's picture-store, No. 289 Canal-st., H. N.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition. Has good City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young man; has been 8 years in the business; good City and country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a farm. by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address E. V., Box No. 210, Times Office for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; greenhouse plants, graperies, &c.; understands the laying out of ornamental grounds, approaches and serpentine walks; is an excellent grower of vegetables; compensation moderate; City reference for six years. Any person in want of a useful man may apply at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 240 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman and an experienced groom; is willing to go to any part of the country. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 14th-st., for 2 days, for J. H.

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AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; greenhouse plants, graperies, &c.; understands the laying out of ornamental grounds, approaches and serpentine walks; is an excellent grower of vegetables; compensation moderate; City reference for six years. Any person in want of a useful man may apply at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 240 Times Office.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman and assistant in the garden; can cut wood and milch cows; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of large experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant young man of good address and of perfectly sober habits; has five years' undeniable references; has no objections to City or country; understands fully plain gardening. Address J. H., Box No. 125 Times Office, or 16 West 35th-st., in the coach-house.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class coachman and an experienced groom; is willing to go to any part of the country. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 14th-st., for 2 days, for J. H.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice, and highly experienced; has served in some of the first families in England; he is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle, and can instruct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment; is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has lived for some years in his last place, and can give the highest City reference. Address, at Wirllard's picture-store, No. 289 Canal-st., H. N.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services would be required. A note addressed J. C., Box No. 107 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition. Has good City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or gardener; has been 8 years in the business; country situation preferred; good City or country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation by a respectable young man; has been 8 years in the business; good City and country references given. Address B. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman and assistant in the garden; can cut wood and milch cows; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS a situation as coachman or groom, by a single man of large experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of references from his former and last employer in this City. Liberal wages expected. Address E. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. D. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 1, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sale in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of which the interest is 6 per cent.

Such loans to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November at the City of New-York, where the principal (principal payable in twenty years from date, the interest payable free of all and payment and November 1, 1861, in advance; and for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon a special tax sufficient to raise One Hundred dollars in value of the property of the State has been levied, which tax is by said law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Twenty-two and 1883 and thereafter of Five cents is levied by the Legislature of the State, making in all for the year 1861 Twenty-seven cents, and for the year 1862 Twenty-two cents on each One Hundred dollars of taxable property in the State applicable to the payment of the interest.

Proposals to be endorsed and signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor, registered, with coupons for interest, in denominations of One Thousand dollars each, for this loan, the whole sum of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered most promotive the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of our proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, and may be signed, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners. Loan

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861,

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed,

William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent on the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 44th st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 30th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election of Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company, and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 11, at No. 30 Dey-st., up stairs, New-York, polls open from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer and Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Hannibal Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 3,115 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 120 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st.

WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches, pictures and plate, privately, for cash or sold at highest prices. LOUIS AMBUH, No. 719 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 101 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered for sale public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the most substantial manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture packed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION sale of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen furniture, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 161 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSIness of $20,000 strictly retail, per year; averaging 1,000 prescriptions a year; owned by the present proprietor six years. Will be sold for $4,500 cash. The only reason for selling is the continued ill health of the proprietor. Address DRUG STORE, 8th-av. Station, Harlem Post-office.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them as well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

BRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

RUTHOLSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($.), for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they did so good an offer that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefit that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DESPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families; it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of the PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons from such imposition, and request them to see that my name is on the outside wrapper. All others are spurious and worthless.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—SURE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for incipient consumption, bronchitis, &c., also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. E. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas. Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature, it makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, $1 per bottle.

O. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

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AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEbility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 197 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., New-York. Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 3 Franklin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. BUFTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietine or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring certain lands for the New COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 16, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861,

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my25 je29

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to those grades.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.

By order of the Board,

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Commissioners of the Tontine Building will be held thereat on MONDAY, the 3d inst., in Room No. 1, on the first floor, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

RAILROADS.

DIRECT ROUTE VIA STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD TO SICKLES' BRIGADE—OLD TOWN AND CAMP SCOTT—NEW-YORK.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing, S'aid 10 A. M.; 1:30, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 and 11:59 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, and 5:50 P. M. Fare from Vanderbilt Landing to Old Town, 10 cents—to Camp Scott, 15 cents.

There encampments are the largest in the neighborhood, and possess great attractions to visitors.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BUROHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will start and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York,

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 9 A. M., 12:14 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 6:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:40 A. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 5:45 and 4:30 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	4:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Hinton, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 10 A. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Nomsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying Timber for fifty 9-inch Gun Carriages and twenty five 11-inch Gun Carriages.

The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.

COMMANDANT GUERT. GANSEVOORT,
Inspector of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages.

	Length, Inches.	Breadth, Inches.	Thickness, Inches.
50 Lower brackets	93	24	10
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Breast transoms	40	15	9½
25 Rear transoms	79	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	18½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	61½	16½	9
For 25 11-inch Slides.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	8½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	8½
25 Middle transoms	58	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 3	86	16	8½
25 Front bueters	56½	14½	12½
50 Rear bueters	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower brackets	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	10½	7½
50 Breast transoms	56	14	9
50 Rear transoms	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 friction pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

has been repaired, and that it is a rather formidable affair. What Gen. BUTLER's immediate purpose in regard to it is, of course nothing certain is known.

It is not perceived how he can allow such a menace long to continue and grow, and strengthen within four miles of his stronghold—which is the distance across from the fortress to the Point. If permitted, we may expect of these days expect to have bombs whizzing and bursting all around us on all points. I conclude, therefore, that early attention will be made to it at interesting locality. This is conjecture, yet it is based on the plainest military conception.

The sanitary state of the different camps is good, and I am happy to say that their *morale* is improving. If it were of any use to complain of the ten thousand things out of joint, the want of capacity, experience and disposition to learn, on the part of the volunteer officers, I might make an almost endless indictment. We hope for better things, and our grounds of hope, mainly, are the labors of the regular officers, and the adaptation of others to learn. And this leads me to inquire—and I do it from the depth of the spirit, and yet as a civilian—why *will* the Government continue to overslaugh the regulars with civilians, and more yet, by politicians. I make no allusion to Gen. BUTLER, who seems to have been a good selection. There are men who have been twenty and forty years in the service, who have gone through all the campaigns during this time, who are now as lieutenants and subordinates to the novices appointed over them. It is certain, that the spirit of the army has not existed in former days, cannot be kept up by such a policy.

Just at present, the *Cumberland* and the *Quaker City* are pretty nearly alone in maintaining the blockade. The *Harriet Lane* is at Newport News, and the *Monticello* has gone up the Potomac to have some repairs done to her machinery. One or two of the Mosquito fleet are flying around, doing sentry duty.

Within the last few days about fifty horses and wagons have been landed, which were greatly needed.

The number of negroes who have come to the fortress for protection, up to this time, is about one hundred and fifty. Among them are fifteen or twenty women and several children. They have in nearly every case been set to work, and in no case have they been turned away. Gen. BUTLER causes to be kept a true record of the date of the entrance of each, names, nations, and the *pros* and *cons* in each case, which bids fair to become a matter of considerable labor. Throughout the territory of which we have any account in this part of Virginia, the greatest dismay imaginable exists. The people have fled as our troops have advanced, leaving fields and effects, generally including negroes, as though the Destroyers were at hand. The fields will be uncultivated, the crops will not be secured, and it is now evident that a worse than blight will rest on this region of the Old Dominion. Those who have not fled are bordering on distress. Provisions are scarce, and bear an exorbitant price. Few persons have money to buy with, if there was anything to buy. Flour, tea, sugar, coffee, butter, and pretty much everything, indeed, but bacon and potatoes, are extreme luxuries at fabulous prices.

The village of Hampton is deserted, not more than half a dozen families remaining. Formerly the village had about one thousand inhabitants. Where the people have gone, I cannot ascertain, except that they started inland towards Richmond. Those who think have become convinced that it is a hopeless contest.

Of the exact state of things in Norfolk, nothing is known, though we have reports that the force there is in the neighborhood of 5,000 men, probably it is rather under, and partly well armed. There, too, prices for everything are enormous, and the effect of the the blockade is severely felt by all classes. At the recent election one hundred votes were cast against secession in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Enough is known to render it certain, that in spite of the terrorism instituted by the rebels, there is throughout all this part of Virginia, a vital, out-spoken Union sentiment.

PROCTOR.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THEIR DEPARTURE

A gentleman who is acquainted with all the circumstances attending the departure of the Naval Brigade of Col. BARTLETT, states that the Colonel received the order of the President to report his command to Gen. BUTLER, off Fort Monroe, on the 28th of May, and, meantime, to obtain whatever he might require for the equipment of his brigade from the Quartermaster's or Naval Department. Upon applying here, there was nothing to be obtained which they wanted, both these Departments being behind in the orders for clothing and other necessary articles. Determined, however, to obey the orders from head quarters, "without putting the Government to any further trouble." the Colonel decided to depart with his command, and accordingly took some five hundred Sharp's rifles which had been hurriedly completed for them at Hartford, the James large rifled cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and rations, relying upon Gen. BUTLER to make all right, by giving the necessary requisition for the payment after he should arrive at Monroe. The delay in obtaining the proper requisition from the commander at Fort Monroe probably accounts for the report that they had been landed without arms. It is believed here that the brigade has been in no danger from this circumstance, and that the whole matter has been properly arranged before this.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the past week was tolerably brisk, both at the army and navy offices. Thirty-two men were sent over to the Island from Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets. The number of persons accepted at the Cherry-street naval rendezvous is steadily increasing. Over 290 men were put on board the *North Carolina* since Monday, which averages nearly 30 recruits per day. At Boston recruiting is dull. The officers of the Portland-street rendezvous say that the mania for volunteering in the militia regiments has materially lessened the regulars. Philadelphia sent to this City two detachments during the week, which have been added to the force at the station. The Baltimore establishment is still doing a better business than any of its competitors, notwithstanding the secessionism of that city.

There have been some fluctuations in the strength of the Federal troops here since the 23d. This morning the number of soldiers, sailors and marines here is as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	638
Fort Hamilton	240
Bedloe's Island	254
Returned Texas troops	500
Marines	125
Sailors	1,085
Total	2,842

It is understood that the soldiers who have returned from Texas, will, after some time, be detailed for duty in California and Oregon. Those of them whose terms have expired will be discharged from the service of the United States, and entered on the books as not to be reënlisted, their oaths in Texas having rendered them useless to the Government.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the establishment of a "blockade naval mail." A fast, well-armed steam man-of-war is to be employed exclusively in carrying letters, papers, parcels, &c., to the officers, sailors, and marines of the home fleet, during its service on the blockade. Head-quarter post-offices will be designated on board the division flag-ships, New York being the chief rendezvous of the new Postal Department. Pending the completion of the preparations for this enterprise, the vessels now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will take out mail matter when sailing.

There is a proposition before the Government for the conversion of such men of the New-York Sixty-Ninth, as may volunteer, into a corps of sappers and miners of the regular army. The extraordinary mechanical resources desplayed by this regiment, has astonished even the veteran officers in the service, who seem to think that, as an exclusively working contingent, it would be exceedingly valuable during the campaign.

The following is a correct list of officers attached to the U. S. flag-ship *Cumberland*, now at Hampton Roads:

Flag-Officer, G. J. Pendergrast; Captain, John Marston; Lieutenants, Alexander Murray, (Executive Officer,) Nathaniel C. Bryant, Pierce Chosely, George U. Morris, Charles H. Greene, Thomas O. Selfridge; Acting Lieutenant, Henry D. Todd; Master, James B. Gordon; Acting Masters, John E. Rickwell, Thomas H Gifford, John McDiarmid, John W. Bentley, Henry W. Greene; Chaplain, John L. Lenhart; Captain of Marines, Matthew R. Kenizing; Lieutenant of Marines, Charles Heywood; Surgeon, Edward Gilchrist; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. M. King; Flag-Officer's Secretary, E. N. Schen, Jr.; Boatswain, Edward B. Bell; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Wm. McLaighton; Sail-maker, David Bruce; Captain's Clerk, Wm. H. Ennis; Paymaster's Clerk, Hugh Nott; Master's Mates, John M. Harrington, Charles H. Brundage, John B. Van Duzer, Victor E. Tyson, Thomas Chisholm.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

MORE SUPPLIES ACKNOWLEDGED.

FIFTH BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS,
BROOKLYN, June 1, 1861.

Company A, Seventieth Regiment, (Ringgold Horse Guards,) Capt. GRUMAN, have handed me $100 for the Regimental Fund of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

In behalf of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, I give the Ringgolds hearty thanks for their generous and timely donation to their friends of the Twenty-eighth, and equally so for the kind and affectionate language with which their liberality was conveyed.

The camp equipage of the Twenty-eighth is on the way for them. 1,000 Havelocks for the Thirteenth (from the ladies of Flatbush) have been received, and will be sent on to-day by Adams' Express.

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade.

An alleged sympathizer with secession explains his position, as follows:

As I have been informed that certain persons have represented throughout the community that I sympathize with and justify the present act of secession, on the part of the so-called Southern Confederacy, I feel it my duty publicly to deny so false and so injurious an imputation. And while deploring, as we all do, that the misguided zeal, the false philanthropy and the unprincipled demagogueism, both North and South, have at length precipitated these dire calamities upon the country, I have felt at the same time that the President of these United States would have been recreant to his solemn oath had he not put forth every effort to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the laws, and to recover the property seized by the abettors of this gigantic rebellion.

W. A. W. MAYBIN,
Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Brooklyn, E. D.

Two full companies (I and K) for the Thirteenth Regiment, now at Annapolis, have been recruited in this City during the last two weeks. They will join their regiment the latter part of the present week.

The three Massachusetts companies which reached this City Saturday, to join the Brooklyn Phalanx, are composed of the finest set of men yet seen here. They were most cordially received and cared for by our citizens, and have already gained hosts of friends, by their correct deportment and soldierly bearing.

There will be a flag-raising at the Gates avenue M. E. Church, at 5 o'clock this P. M., when addresses will be made by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Ex-Mayor POWELL and Mr. NADALL, of Baltimore.

The way the people treat sympathizers with secession on Long Island, may be inferred by the following patriotic letter addressed to the editor of the Newport *Watchman*:

STEAMER MARY BENTON, May 20, 1861.

HENRY A. REEVES, Esq., Editor of *Republican Watchman*, of Greenport, L. I.—SIR: The steamer *Mary Benton* sails under the Stars and Stripes. Her officers and owners having no sympathy with the absurd and revolutionary doctrine of secession, are determined to give neither aid nor comfort to such a doctrine, nor to those who support it. You will therefore withdraw our advertisement from your columns, and send in your bill for the past. Yours, &c.,

G. W. BATES, Com. steamer *Mary Benton*.

A meeting will be held at Sag Harbor this evening, to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July "with renewed vigor."

GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

THE REASONS FOR THIS CONCLUSION AS GIVEN BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We regret that the subjoined sketch of a discourse delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER last night should be all that the crowded condition of our columns will permit us to publish. It will be remembered that day before yesterday three companies of Massachusetts State Militia were received here as component parts of what is known as the "Brooklyn Phalanx," or popularly speaking, "Beecher's Regiment." These companies having gone into the guardianship of the clergyman aforementioned, he deemed it proper to deliver to them and their brethren of the Empire State, together with a large number of laymen and ladies, words of advice, of monition, and of warning.

The Church was filled densely with soldiers and their friends long before the hour of service, and as the bell ceased tolling a company of volunteers from Cambridge was marched up the middle aisle and seated upon the stationary chairs reserved for them. After the preliminary services, Mr. BEECHER arose and preached the following

SERMON.

His text was found in 2 Kings, xiii. chapter, from 14th to 19th verses inclusive, as follows:

13. And Joash slept with his fathers; and Jeroboam sat upon his throne; and Joash was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel.

14. ¶ Now Elisha was fallen sick of his sickness whereof he died. And Joash the King of Israel came down unto him, and wept over his face, and said, O my father, my father! the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof!

15. And Elisha said unto him, Take bow and arrows. And he took unto him bow and arrows.

16. And he said to the King of Israel, Put thine hand upon the bow. And he put his hand *upon it*; and Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands.

17. And he said, Open the window eastward. And he opened *it*. And Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The arrow of the Lord's deliverance, and the arrow of deliverance from Syria: for thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek, till thou have consumed *them*.

18. And he said, Take the arrows. And he took *them*. And he said unto the King of Israel, Smite upon the ground. And he smote thrice and stayed.

19. And the man of God was wroth with him, and said, Thou shouldst have smitten five or six times; then hadst thou smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed *it*: whereas now thou shalt smite Syria *but* thrice.

I entirely understand the hesitation and reluctance which so many experience at the prospects before us, and can readily see the reasons for such feelings.

1. The sadness of civil war.

2. The entire prostration of business, and to commercial distress.

3. The fear of sectional bitterness as a fruit of civil war.

4. The love of quiet; the moral repulsions of violence and attractions of peace; the weariness of excitement and agitation.

5. The ties which connect so many families and make a rupture terrible. These make multitudes reluctant for the strife, if not, even, opposed,—in secret, at least.

1. I rejoice at the unanimity of public sentiment, which makes expression of such views imprudent.

2. Yet, I do not believe in any tyranny which makes free speech dangerous, whether it is on our side or the other—for us or against us.

3. And, it would seem better, therefore, to meet with thorough discussion and satisfying statements—the silent scruples of good men, than to put them down by enforced silence!

And, therefore, I propose to-night to address myself to the sober reason of all men, to set forth my views of the present aspect of affairs, and to convince one and all that it is for our good, for the good of the South, and for the good of the world, that we strike not "three times," but six, yes, and seven times, now that the time for striking at all has come. And I propose that we should consider for a moment the work which God has given us to do.

1. The first question is that of maintaining *the constituted Government*, which was organized in wisdom, as is proved by its results.

2. Which has been in operation for three quarters of a century, with a success which has made the world marvel.

3. Under which has grown up amazing prosperity, advancing this to a first-class nation in wealth and civilization.

4. It is to this day uncharged with default, and to this hour without allegation of mischief.

II. The maintenance of *this* Government in its original jurisdiction is demanded, because a failure to do it will be a disastrous blow to human hopes and human rights throughout the whole world.

1. Heretofore strong Governments not sprung from the people have been put on trial and condemned.

2. This Government alone, has had the opportunity to develop a *practical* refutation of the *absolute* heresy of *Governments*, namely: Whether the State power belongs *to the people* or to the *ruling class*; that heresy which has for a long time been the dividing line between Governments.

III. *A maintenance of the Government over all its territory, is demanded, because a rebellion permitted, such as that now existing, undermines, not only this Government, but all Governments for this people.* This rebellion has taken no right step. It has disdained to take one *step according to law and Constitutional agreement.*

Had division territorial been ever so wise, the METHOD of it is *anarchial*, and will put back all Governments for at least one hundred years. All that has been gained since these shares were colonized, will be sacrificed in a year!

The treading under foot of every decency and popular right by the rebels, has been consistent throughout.

Free speech—freedom of the ballot, and political management eventuating in military despotism.

They have despised not the national Government alone, but every State Government, and all the rights of their citizens.

IV. *The maintenance of this Government in its entire jurisdiction is necessary for the final settlement of the authority, dignity and power of the nation over the desperate and constituent elements of it.*

The nation is greater than the States.

1. The two elements of local and of General Government *are not in conflict* necessarily.

2. They are made to be so now as a pretence for treason.

(These points were elaborated at great length by Mr. BEECHER, who entered at detail into the formation of town, county, State and National Governments, showing how each was independent of the other, and yet how all the former were subordinate to the latter. And also how the rebels at the present time are endeavoring to foment discontent out of an apparent absolution of rule by the one over all.)

V. *This Government should be maintained as the only wise method of maintaining peace and prosperity among the people of this Continent.*

1. It is often said by mild and good men—"is not this territory large enough for two nations?" *No!* it is not! There is room for one, and for one alone. "Why not let the South go, set up a nation for themselves, and try the experiment of their institutions?" And here let me say, this plea for *peace* addresses always a thousand better feelings in the breasts of tens of thousands of good men.

Men are always eager for it. Now I hold that there is room between the lake and Gulf, and between the two oceans for but *one National Government*. And that the permission of more is not to ensure peace, but to render war *chronic* and standing armies inevitable.

1. Consider that the men whose passions and interests make *all this trouble* would not be got rid of *by division of Government*. They would still live, with ambition just as fierce, and selfishness just as rampant.

2. That they would be more powerful than ever for evil because they would be *organized*, and form alliances which would give them great power.

3. That *these very elements* of discord which have embroiled the nation would exist, and act *with double force!*

Slavery would still impoverish the South, and the prosperity of free industry would still be in contrast.

Slavery would still breed men, imperious, domineering and aggressive, who would demand of a neighboring nation *more* than even now. And even if we should accede to the separation, and that it could not stop, with *North and South*, then would be, in the end, an East, a West Pacific, a Grand Middle—and, so may separate contiguous nations, with separate governments, would bring into our midst the condition which has for so long embroiled Europe—(here Mr. BEECHER entered at length upon the discussion of the expense and the general botheration attending the maintenance of standing armies. Lines of fortified cities and forts, and the absolute certainty of double and quintuple expense for Governments, and navies and armies.)

Is this the road to *Peace?*

It is the very equinoxial line of storms. Instead of peace, it will be an infatuation and provocation of prolonged, bitter, and constantly renewing wars!

It will bring upon us that evil, which from the earliest ages, our wisest men have feared, viz: the impression upon this continent of *European gatities.*

This was followed by a lengthy and vivid prophecy of

1. The design of Empire entertained by the South, which would naturally induce European nations to interfere, as the Spanish, French and English interests involved would give them the right, while the purpose to *maintain* their interference would at once be suggested. Indeed this interference once introduced so fair a field as this continent will not be easily abandoned.

VII. *This Government should be maintained in this at all hazard, because, in God's providence, it seems destined to have a great influence upon that greatest national calamity and sin, Slavery.*

The Government is not empowered directly to interfere with Slavery. It has no right so to do. I would not, and this I have often said, interfere with Slavery where it now exists; nor would I have the Government do so. But a Government administered in *spirit of our free Constitution* cannot but peacefully affect it. It has been doing so. This is the secret reason now avowed for this rebellion. "*Slavery cannot continue* under the Constitution of the United States."

They admit it.

We, therefore, will hold to the Constitution most rigidly.

In regard to tampering with the slaves, I say explicitly, it must not be done. Nor do I believe in insurrectionary movements. They are not well either for white or black, but I do say that the marching of these columns of armed hosts straight through the South, on a mission of liberty, cannot but have the legitimate effect. The tendency will be to spread the doctrine of freedom everywhere, to make Slavery insecure, and to set on foot measures for emancipation of the slaves.

They being free, will not massacree or burn. Why should they, who being treated like beasts, turn not—who being beaten, strike not back—who being despoiled, take no revenge—why should they, when freed, when treated as men, act like demons? I believe no such trash. Nor will they leave the South. Slave labor is necessary, and will always be necessary there. The warm climate of the South will draw the blacks from the lands, from the North, and from bleak New-England, and, there they will always find employment, for the medicinal effect of freedom will so stimulate every channel of labor, that the demand will be greater than the supply.

And this leads me to remark:

1. That it is folly and unmanliness to lament and mourn when the *thing has happened*, and war is upon us. *We must accept it*—and the only question is how? and 2. That *war* is the road *to peace*. There is no denying the fact that we are in the midst of civil war, and we must deal with our brethren as if they were not our own. How shall we do it? Vigorously! Not with three strokes, but with six, aye, with seven. Let there be no half way work! Let us do this, as we have done all else since our country was begun. We have the means, we have the men, we have, thank God, the bodies. The nation is aroused, the work has begun. Let it be ended only when the whole work is completed, and the desired result has been attained. It will not cause trouble or heart-burning—time will heal what time has caused, and our children's children will yet see our restored country as our Fathers planned it—free, happy, prosperous.

ANOTHER MAINE REGIMENT ARRIVED.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MAINE IN NEW-YORK—PRESENTATION OF TWO FLAGS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—THE REGIMENT DEPARTS FOR WASHINGION.

The First Regiment of Maine Volunteers, which, it will be remembered, was detained at home owing to the breaking out of disease among the troops, arrived in this City yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They left Boston at 8 o'clock, and Fall River at 12 o'clock on Saturday evening, and, though expected at 9 A. M., did not reach here until about 12 M. They are a stalwart and sturdy class of men, and look as if they could stand some of the rough usage which many of our volunteers have been obliged to undergo. There are four companies from Portland, and the balance are from Lewiston, Auburn and Norway, and that region of the State. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, Nathan P. Jackson; Lieut.-Colonel, Albion Witham; Major, George F. Bailey; Adjutant, J. L. Phillibrown; Quartermaster, Wm. S. Dodge; Chaplain, George Knox; Surgeon, W. R. Richardson; Assistant Surgeon, A. A. C. Williams; Sergeant-Major, Foster Randal's; Captain Company A., G. W. Tukay; Company B., Charles Walker; Company C., M. R. Fessenden; Company D., Chas. H. Messerve; Company E., Wm. M. Shaw, Company F., J. F. Stevens; Company G., George L. Beal; Company H., Charles S. Emerson; Company J., Wm. Quimbey; Company K, S. B. Osgood; S. Cole, Band Master; Band, 18 men; Rank and File, 800 men.

The sons of Maine resident in the City of New-York, as on the occasion of the arrival of the Second Maine Regiment, met in large numbers at the Astor House, and in spite of the vexatious delay, proceeded on the arrival of the Regiment in the Bay State, to escort them to their quarters. Regimental line was formed in front of the Astor, and shortly after 1 o'clock an elegant silk flag was presented to the Regiment by HENRY DUNLAP, Esq., on behalf of the Committee.

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF HENRY DUNLAP, ESQ.

Mr. DUNLAP accompanied the presenation with the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF MAINE: It is with no ordinary pride that we, natives and former residents of your own proud State, now welcome you within our midst. We welcome you as coming from among those who have built up the civilization and commercial enterprize of our native State. We welcome you as associated with all those fond memories, which cluster around our earlier years; but above all, we welcome you as citizens of our common country, marching to the defence of our common Constitution. But seven short weeks have elapsed, since the President of the United States sent forth his appeal to the American people, to rally for the protection of the Nation's Capital. That appeal rang like a clarion note through the towns and cities of the North. The great loyal heart of the Northern People was stirred as it never was before; and behold, to-day, a quarter of a million of bristling bayonets have answered to that call. From the remotest borders of our own native State, to the furthest prairies of Kansas, has gone up one united shout, "The Union must and shall be preserved." It was with pride and satisfaction that we heard your noble response to your country's call. When your Governor was asked how many of Maine's regiments were ready for the field, he responded in one short, comprehensive word, "All." That welcome answer came not unexpected to our ears. That enterprising spirit which has felled the forests of Maine, and dotted her plains with thriving cities, towns and villages—which has sent forth her ships upon the furthest seas, beneath unfamiliar constellations—that spirit, we knew, would lead you on in the foremost renks of those who are rushing to our country's call.

The sons of Maine resident in this City, wishing to show in some degree their high appreciation of your patriotism, wishing to pay some fitting tribute to the loyalty of our native State, have instructed me to present to you, her worthy sons, this flag—our nation's flag—the same glorious old flag that was first bathed in the baptismal fires of the Revolution. For more than eighty years has it floated proudly over us, with the smile of God ever upon it, encircling as with a halo of light its radiant folds. It is the same dear old flag that we have loved to gaze upon from our earliest childhood, the emblem of all that we hold most dear and sacred on earth; and never while a true American heart throbs on American soil shall one stripe be torn from its rays of white and red, or one star be stricken from its radiant field of blue.

We intrust it to you, knowing that we have confided it to loyal hearts and sturdy hands. Bear it with you to the field where duty calls you; bear it with you, if need be, beyond the Potomac; but to invade the so called "sacred soil of Virginia," but to protect and defend the far more sacred soil of our common country. Let it be shown to the world at large, that wherever there is one blood-bought rood of American soil, there the American flag shall wave without molestation. You are about to leave us, to march, perhaps, to scenes of conflict. Our hearts' best wishes go with you. Let the memories of those who earned with their blood this heritage we now enjoy, let the recollection of those you have left behind you at your respective homes, let the heartfelt ejaculation, "God bless you," that rises from the thousands now around you, cheer you on in the path which lies before you.

In response to the above, Col. JACKSON spoke as follows:

SIR AND GENTLEMEN: I have no idea that I am expected to be guilty of too much talking at this time, when the exigencies of the occasion seem to call for men of action rather than of words. You will therefore pardon me in accepting your present with plain and simple, but heartfelt thanks, which the First Maine Regiment return you for your beautiful gift. It would be idle for me to tell you how much we value it, or how well we will defend it. You, gentlemen, are our brethren—sons of the same Pine Tree State, and I think upon these points you are well satisfied. (Applause.) I think, Sir and Gentlemen, that you, with us, will be perfectly willing to allow the history of the present campaign to speak for us. We go forward, Sir and Gentlemen, to try and do our duty—to aid our brethren who have gone before us—to aid them to maintain and defend the honor of our common country, and to defend our Constitution and laws. God grant, Sir, that we may be instrumental in placing our glorious country again upon that pathway leading to riches, greatness and glory. (Cheers for the First Regiment of Maine.)

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., then came forward, and handed the Colonel a bundle, saying: Allow me, in the name of one of the citizens of the State of Maine, H. T. CAPEN, to present to your Regiment this company flag, 12 feet by 18, and to introduce to your Regiment one of the sons of Maine, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. HITCHCOCK then addressed the men as follows:

Welcome, sons of Maine, to New-York! Welcome, brothers, for I am one of you—born beneath the same sky, baptized at one of your altars, trained in your schools, bone of your bone and flesh. We all love our State from the Aroostook to the Atlantic, and from the St. Croix to the Piscataqua—every rood of it. We love our stern mother with her granite brows, but our first allegiance is not to her—still more do we love this broad land. [Applause.] From the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the banner that we follow is no lean and meagre ribbon with one stripe and one star—but the banner that God has woven for us of thirteen stripes and four and thirty stars. [Applause.] But there is a still higher allegiance, which we owe, higher than that—our allegiance to the great God who made us all, who made and who has kept our land from the beginning until now, and you would not pardon me, I am sure, on this holy day, if I (representing the profession I do) should stand before you stalwart men going forth to stand in the terrible breach—without reminding you of that great holy allegiance which we all owe to the Great Power above us. Brethren, this is strange work for you. You have left the plow in the furrow, you have left the plane upon the bench, and you are going forth to battle. Strange work for me, meeting you on such an errand in these streets, yet new perhaps to most of you. Why, occurs the question, have you gone on this errand? No day is too good for such a purpose. [Applause.] I care not what others may say,—you go to sustain the authority of law, and to replace those shaken, staggering stars, and to put them forever in their place. [Tremendous cheering.] May God defend the honor of the nation. You go to defend the law and let me exhort you to go in the fear of God. May God go with you, and may His hand be your shield in the hour of battle, and when you return, and traverse again these streets, may it be with shouts of thanksgiving unto God that He hath redeemed our land.

Mr. HAWKINS then read the following poem that had been written for the occasion by W. C. BAKER, Esq.:

TO THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Ye sons of Freedom and of Maine!
On to the glorious fight,
When thus your country calls you forth
To battle for the right.
Go where the rebel sword is drawn,
Raise there your banner high,
And let the war-cry ever be,
"We conquer or we die."

From those snow-capp'd, stately mountains,
Down whose sides bright streamlets flow,
Gushing from their crystal fountains
High amid those mounds of snow;
From the moorland and the woodland,
Where the pine-tree forests wave,
And the noble moose and deer stand
By the rugged rock and cave;
Ye have come in true devotion,
For your country's sacred cause,
To maintain, 'mid war's commotion,
Its flag, its fame, its laws.

More potent than the statesman's word
Is your strong, willing hand,
To conquer and bring peace again
To this unhappy land.
God, Justice, Truth, your helmets are,
Fame, Heaven, your boon shall be;
Our hopes and prayers go with you now:
On! let the watchword be.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, the regiment marched to the Park, stacked arms and dropped knapsacks in front of the City Hall, and took a meal at the Park Barracks. The officers dined at the Astor with the Committee. At 5 P. M. the regiment left for Washington *vid* Philadelphia.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Custom hath not staled the infinite variety of the departures of the Highland Guard, for yesterday, when they bade farewell to our City, they were greeted with an ovation, such as has seldom been witnessed, even in these stirring times. From an early hour in the afternoon, the approaches to Palace Garden were crowded with eager expectants, who looked and longed for the plaid with unmurmuring persistency. According to the order issued by Brigadier Gen. SCOTT, the regiment was to have taken its departure at 2 o'clock, but it was soon known that the hour had been changed to four. By this time the streets were literally packed with a surging mass of humanity. Up Fourteenth-street and down Broadway there was not a window unoccupied; but the fair watchers lingered many an hour ere the braves came along. About 6½ o'clock the sound of the pibroch was heard, and soon after the kilted pipers were seen treading their way through the multitude, preceded by an admirably-drilled squad of our Metropolitan Police. Then came the officers, variously clad in the tartans of their clans; then the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, and various other military dignitaries; then the men, dressed in dark jackets tipped with red, and plaid pantaloons; and then the overwhelming applause of gratified thousands. The regiment numbers about 860 men, the majority of whom are extremely imposing in appearance. Scotias' fame in war, in arts, and in letters, is world-wide. Looking on these, her sons, as they went forth, yesterday, it was not difficult to believe that her fame in the first of these "fine arts" will be maintained and renewed on American soil. If an occasion should arise for the display of valor; for the exercise of tough endurance, or the exhibition of content amid scenes of hardship and trial, we may rest assured that the Highland Guard will improve it and give an example to others. The men of whom it is composed are among the thriftiest and most industrious of our community. There is scarcely one who has not sacrificed a certainty of existence to go with this regiment and place his life at the disposal of the Government. It was the pibroch of the McGREGOR's that saved the heroic defenders of Lucknow, and we may depend on it that in the moment of danger, the pipes of the Seventy-ninth will bring comfort to many a beleagured spirit. The men are remarkably athletic; many of them have seen service in the Crimean and Indian wars, and all of them are of that tough texture which prevails in North Britain, and seems to be best calculated to resist exposure and privation. The regiment was announced to leage for Washington on almost every day of the past week. It has been impossible to procure a decent bowl of Scotch broth since Monday last, so great has been the extremity of all the lassies. Deficiencies in the equipments have led to the delay. It was determined, and wisely, that the regiment should not leave until it had obtained all the arms and equipments that it required. Hence, while the men were ready to move at a moment's notice, and the officers were burning with impatience, the hour of departure had to be postponed from day to day. These little disappointments were all forgotten yesterday, and the Seventy-ninth marched through a gathering scarcely inferior to that which assembled to bid farewell to the Seventh, on the 19th of April last. In the matter of enthusiasm there was no difference at all. The streets were crowded, and every one cheered. No occasion can produce a more genial and kindly result.

The Seventy-ninth were escorted by a deputation from the Caledonian Society and a reserve corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, and marched to the measured rhythms of their own very fine band.

The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel, S. M. Elliott, commanding; Major, McLellan; Chaplain, David Ireland; Surgeon, James Norval; Quartermaster, Patrick Home; Paymaster, B. F. Stites.

First Company, Capt. Wm. Manson; Second Company, Capt. Farish; Third Company, Capt. Barclay; Fourth Company, Capt. Brown; Fifth Company, Capt. Christie; Sixth Company, Capt. Morrison; Seventh Company, Capt. Laing; Eighth Company, Capt. Colter; Ninth Company, Capt. Shillinglaw; Tenth Company, Capt. Ellis.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Col. HAWKINS' Regiment of Zouaves were yesterday visited by large numbers at their encampment on Ryker's Island. They went through a dress-parade, and made a fine appearance, eliciting warm commendation for their proficiency and military bearing. The regiment is composed of young men, averaging not over 25, and are from the intelligent class of our citizens. They have been expecting to be supplied with the Enfield rifle, and have the word of Gen. DIX that they shall be forthcoming, if possible, within a day or two, when they will immediately depart for Washington. It is needless to say that they are impatient to receive marching orders. They have had excellent quarters, and good fare during their encampment at the Island. A presentation of a stand of colors to this regiment will take place to-day, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. WM. B. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth-avenue.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—COL. LE GAL REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Lafayette Guard,) held at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the Colonel of the Regiment, EUGENE LE GAL, to resign his command. The furlough taken by Col. LE GAL, at this critical juncture, when the regiment is straining every nerve to get in readiness for their departure to the seat of war, is understood to be the cause of this action of the Board of Officers.

AN ARMY CAMP COT.

One of the essential helps to maintaining the health of an army is sound rest. It has been proved that during the Crimean campaign more men were destroyed by disease than by actual warfare. To the English Commissariat may be attributed much of this suffering. The French Government provided their soldiers with an appliance which raised them from the ground while sleeping. Medical authorities state that sleeping upon the earth not only yields little rest, but produces what is known as camp diarrhœa, and is highly dangerous. A cot has been lately invented which combines great strength with lightness and portability. When folded, it can be easily carried upon the top of the knapsack, and weighs about seven pounds; when put up for use it is six feet long by about two feet wide, and can be run up in two minutes or less. If it can be furnished at a moderate price, every soldier should be supplied with it. The invention can be seen at No. 429 Broadway. The Union Defence Committee and other Societies would do well to examine the Army Camp Cot.

RAISING OF A LIBERTY-POLE.

A liberty-pole, 144 feet high, was raised yesterday in front of PARKER's restaurant, No. 563 Sixth-avenue, amid the cheers of several thousand spectators. The Stars and Stripes were immediately run up to the summit, and were greeted with renewed cheers by the large assemblage, together with a salute of thirty four guns from the E. D. Morgan Artillery. National airs were discoursed by Wallace's Brass Band, and Messrs. BRADFORD, MCADAM, MUNN and PENHAM favored the audience with appropriate remarks. At the close of the ceremony, Mr. L. W. PARKER invited a large company to a choice collation, prepared in excellent style. Alderman FERAR supervised the ceremonies and raised the flag. The pole was prepared by GEO. THORBURN & Co., and raised by Mr. MOSES DRAKE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following has been handed us for publication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
HEAD QUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 238.—1. On the return made by Brigadier-General YATES, commanding New-York Depôt, of an election held pursuant to Special Orders No. 222, for the choice of persons to fill the offices of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, the following persons having been chosen at such election, are hereby assigned to such regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel—J. H. HOBART WARD.
Lieutenant-Colonel—ADDISON FARNSWORTH.
Major—JAMES D. POTTER.

Col. WARD will immediately report for duty to Brigadier-General YATES, and the regiment will be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States.

2. The following regiment having been organized and accepted by the State authorities, as part of the volunteer troops called for in General Orders No. 17, they will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States:

New-York Depôt. J. H. HOBART WARD's (Thirty-eighth) Regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adj't Gen.

[A copy.] CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General commanding N. Y. Depôt.
THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The routine duties of the office occupied the Committee during the greater part of Saturday. The details of forwarding regiments are tedious enough, but require steady application. The Committee announce that they have no further means at present of forwarding and equipping other regiments than those which are now receiving their attention. The Military Board at Albany is the only point where application may be made for the admission of regiments and their proper provision for the war. The following patriotic letter was received yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—*Messrs:* Believing that the cause of our country will be largely promoted by the use of rifled ordnance, in the present contest, and feeling desirous to see the best weapons in the hands of our gallant army, I am desirous of offering a prize of five hundred dollars ($500,) for the best projectile adapted, to be used as shot or shell, with rifled cannon. I will be obliged, therefore, if you will permit me to place this amount of money in your hands, to be conferred on the successful competitor as a prize, after a public trial, on such conditions as may be prescribed.

That the labors appertaining to this trial may not be too burdensome to you, I will myself perform them, under your direction, if you desire it.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. W. SMITH,
No. 5 Tryon Row, Room No. 7.

A communication also came to hand from Mr. D. SKINNER, an aged clergyman—between sixty and seventy years of age—who, being as he says, "not exactly fitted for doing the necessary fighting for his country," volunteers to supply the army with 50,000 copies of a set of rules and regulations for volunteers, whereby they may preserve their health. Mr. SKINNER solicits the aid of the Union Defence Committee to distribute these documents to the best advantage. The Committee adjourned in time to attend the Seventh Regiment reception, at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

NEW-YORK LEGION.

The officers of this Legion are all men who have had military experience in Mexico, Italy, the Crimea, and India. Col. ADAMS'